THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

VOL. V. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872. NO. 41.

A Song for September.

September strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color;
The world is brighter than before—
Why should our hearts be duller?
Sorrow and the scarlet leaf,
Sad thoughts and sunny weather,—
Ah me! this glory and this grief
Agree not well together.

This is the parting season—this
The time when friends are flying,
And lovers now with many a kiss
Their long farewells are sighing,
Why is earth so gaily dressed?
This pomp that autumn beareth
A funeral seems, where every guest
A bridal garment weareth.

The First Parting.

"Yes! I am off to-morrow morn!
Next week I sail for Indy!
And you'll be glad when I'm gone—
Say, shan't you be, Lucindy?"

A Summer flower, herself, the maid
Stood 'mid the sweet syringas,
A June pink in her hair's smooth braid,
A rosebud in her fingers.

Plucked from the tall bush in the yard,
Whose white flowers waved about her;
And parting never seemed so hard
As just then, to her lover.

Her lip began to grieve; the red
Upon her cheek grew paler,
"It seems a strange choice, Tom," she said,
"For you to be a sailor;

"And when the wild, black clouds I see,
And when the nights are windy,
I—" "Bless your soul! you'll pray for me;
I know you will, Lucindy!"

The rosebud from her hand he took,
"This flower," he said, "I'll save it,
And keep it pressed within a book,
Remembering who gave it.

"I never cared, as women do,
For garden beds and posies,
But somehow—why, I never knew—
I always loved white roses.

"They seem just made for weddin's: when
I come again from Indy
My bride, you'll wear white roses then;
Come, won't you?—say Lucindy!"

A sudden flame upon her cheek,
Her eyes the quick tears filling,
The answer gave she would not speak,
Lest she might seem too willing.

For. "Tom," she asked, "how can it be?
Here, all my life, you've known me;
No word of love you've said to me,
No sign you've ever shown me."

And he said, "True, but though I hain't,
My love, I've wished you knew it,
And tried to speak, and felt too faint
At heart to dare to do it;

"But when my mind was fixed to go
A sailor, out to Indy,
I said, 'I'll have a Yes, or No,'
O say it's Yes, Lucindy!"

"Yes, Tom! it's yes!" she whispered; when
I learned that you were going,
I found you had my heart; til then
'Twas yours without my knowing!

Soft on her cheek fell, wet with dew,
A rose-leaf from above her;
A warmer touch her red lip knew—
The first kiss of her lover!

Though stilled the song and hushed the laugh,
And hot the tears are starting,
What joy, that life can give, is half
So sweet as love's first parting?

LOVE IN A "DOLLY VARDEN."

I bought the calico myself. So, you see, there couldn't have been any possible mistake about it. Nine yards, the regular Dolly Varden pattern—so the shop-girl told me, at all events; great islands of pink and blue morning glories, surrounded by rippling waves of green vines, and a humming bird the size of life tangled up in each vine!

"Isn't it rather—rather large?" said I, dubiously.

"Dear me, no sir!" said the shop girl, looking at me as if I had been a South Sea Islander, ignorant of all the ways of civilized life. "It's small for the fashion."

"It would make pretty curtains," said I, satirically.

"Dolly Vardens always comes in large patterns, sir," said the girl; and I'm quite sure the young lady don't want any old fashioned thing."

Nine yards of French calico at forty cents a yard—and a good deal of trouble I and the pretty shop girl had in making change out af a five dollar bill. I remember it all just as distinctly as if it were yesterday; and particularly good reason I have to remember it, as you will perceive when you have read this full and frank statement of affairs.

I bought the Dolly Varden, and sent it out to Cedar Glen by express, and Milly wrote back a letter full of ecstatics and exclamation points, containing the distinct assertion that "there never was such a love of a pattern," and also the fact that she had it "made up exquisitely," and that it was "the darlingest dress of a brother that ever lived."

"Be sure and come up next week," wrote Milly. "I am sure you must want change, and little Joe has got the dearest pearl of a tiny tooth, and the trout baked in wine here are simply superlative, and there is a receipe for lobster salad dressing that Harold says Delmonico can't excel. The house is full of nice people, and I fully expect you to fall in love with Ariel Aubrey, a Southern beauty and heiress, who is here with the St. Johns. And furthermore, Harold wants me to tell you that the fishing is glorious—streams as dark and cold as Styx, plenty of shade and no mosquitoes. And if you could bring me up a piece and a half of blue velvet ribbon just the shade of the morning glory in the sample I inclose—the *Bazar* says it is the thing for the flounce of a Dolly Varden. But don't trouble yourself unless it comes right in your way."

"Comes right in my way," indeed! Did Milly suppose pieces of blue velvet ribbon walked up Wall Street, or thrust themselves into omnibus windows? I murmured a gentle blessing on the unreasonableness of womankind, and contrived to lose the "sample" out of my pocketbook. Wouldn't you have done the same yourself?

"But I'll run up to the Glen," I soliloquized. "Cedar shadows, and whistling blackbirds, and cool trout streams gurgling their brown waters over mossy rocks sound delicious this tropical weather. And I really would like to see Miss Aubrey although it is too hot to get up anything but a languid flirtation until the thermometer falls below ninety."

So when Saturday afternoon came round—with the steeple of old Trinity in a scintillating haze of heat and the very pine apples and bananas in Fulton Market seeming to wilt and shrink under a sunshine hotter than their own equatorial clime—I put a clean shirt, an extra duster, and my silver incrusted dressing case into a valise, and just caught the Hudson River train as it steamed out of the Grand Central abomination.

Everybody was on board; old Jones and his three daughters going to West Point, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Featherbrain *en route* for the Catskills, and Miller and his wife and plump twins going to a farm where "cheap board" was advertised, and where they blindly hoped to find "all the comforts of a home," as per prospectus. Everybody's baby was crying—and when one considered the weather, one could hardly find the heart to blame the poor little pink nosed mites. I have always contended that it would be a good thing for government to board all the babies in an ice house during the heated terms; but one or two mothers to whom I have incidentally mentioned the idea looked upon me as a milder edition of King Herod. I know I'd like it myself if I was a baby.

What has all this got to do with the Dolly Varden? Wait and see. I am coming to it as fast as the Hudson River express train will take me.

Wasn't it grand when we arrived at the Cedar Glen station, a lonely little Gothic watch tower among the woods, with purple mists hanging over the distant hills, and the noise of a hidden cascade somewhere near by, making one feel cool in spite of the state of the thermometer! Wasn't it glorious to feel the close velvety turf under our feet, and to breathe in the hay scented oxygen that freighted the atmosphere like wine! I could have tossed my hat in the air and huzzaed like a school boy for very lightness of heart as I stood there on the platform in the pink glow of the sunset, with the train thundering away through a deep gorge of rocks and myself so to speak, isolated from Wall Street and thrice heated stone pavements for three days at least.

There was the usual crowd round the station: a huge lumbering stage coach with "Glen House" painted in staring yellow letters on the panels of the door, and three airy light buggies and wagonettes, with satin skinned horses champing their foam flecked bits, and silver plated harness flashing back the level evening sunshine; girls in floating muslins and white Swiss hats, and young men in linen suits and Panamas; young matrons with broods of children swarming about them, and ladies of a certain age, who had evidently come down because they had nothing else to do.

I looked carelessly around, as I lighted my cigar, with the eye of one who views the world from a totally æsthetic point of view, but the next instant my gaze was arrested by—a Dolly Varden.

The identical Dolly Varden! I would have known it among acres of dry-goods, miles of calico, with its blue and pink morning-glories, and the impossible humming-birds among the great green leaves. And there it was, the centre of a group of much-bepantered white and pink and azure muslins, with an Alpine parasol over its head, and a many-frilled buff foulard skirt below, looped up to give the slender feet and ankle more play for walking.

(You see I haven't been shopping for nothing, for I don't believe the most accomplished fashion editress in Christendom could "put in" the above technical terms in neater style.)

"It's Milly," quoth I, to my own personality—"Milly herself. She's contrived to miss me; and now for a lark!"

Stopping only to ignite the cigar and give it a good blue-wreathed start, I strode forward, and moving as noiselessly as if the soft grass under my feet was of velvet, was at the side of the Dolly Varden in an instant, with my arms round its morning gloried, humming-birded waist.

"Boo!" cried I, in stentorian accents, lifting the slight figure off its feet as one would lift a child, and rubbing my mustache, according to the most approved fashion of brotherly greeting, across a pair of rose-leaf lips.

There was a slight scream—a struggle—the Dolly Varden slid out of my clasp, crying out:

"What is the meaning of this insult, Sir? How dare you?"

And then, to my ineffable, unspeakable, indescribable dismay, I perceived that the treacherous blossoms of the Dolly Varden had led me into a fearful blunder. For it wasn't Milly, after all!

Not Milly, nor anything in Milly's semblance, but a beautiful shady-eyed girl of seventeen or thereabouts, with chestnut brown hair brushed away from a forehead as smooth and white as a calla lily leaf, lips like scarlet sea-coral, and a throat as slender and stately as Diana's own!

"How dare you, Sir?" reiterated this indignant nymph, the shady eyes sparkling the cheeks dyed rose red. "Is this the conduct of a gentleman?"

"I—I beg your pardon," I stammered, feeling as if my blood was turned to fire, and as if my nerves were pins and needles. "I didn't mean—that is, I thought it was my sister! It's all the Dolly Varden, upon my word and honor!"

"He's crazy, dear!" whispered one of her companions, in a distinctly audible *sotto voce*. "Let's call somebody! Let's run away! Where's Milly? Where's the station-master? It must be an escaped lunatic! Oh dear! oh dear! where can the keeper have gotten to! We must keep close together Ariel, because—"

"*Ariel?*" This, then, was the fair Southern heiress in whose eyes my too sanguine sister had expected me to shine! The name was not so common as to be readily duplicated. A pretty beginning this?

"Ladies!" I cried, deprecatingly, "in the name of Dolly Varden, *will* you listen to me?"

"There!" gasped the last speaker, "I told you he was crazy! Oh, *do* let's run!"

"Ladies," I began, a second time, grasping my valise as if it was a shield; but my intended oration was cut short by my sister Milly's plump arms around my neck.

"It's Joe!" she cried. "And I not here to meet you! I told them how it would be, when they insisted on going around by the way of the enchanted well!"

Instead of returning my sister's greeting, I held her off at arms-length, greatly to her astonishment, and surveyed her with deliberate gaze.

"Yes, there they were. Blue and pink morning glories—the leaves of green, and the humming-birds peeping out here and there and every where!

"I knew it!" said I, composedly. "Didn't I say it was all the Dolly Varden's fault?"

Miss Aubrey colored and smiled, and began to look a degree or so less mortally offended.

"You mistook me for Miss Harper?" she hesitated.

"Almost a fatal mistake" I said, folding my arms and trying to look penitential. "But, considering Dolly Varden and all the circumstances might I pray for forgiveness?"

And then and there I went down on one knee, and then and there was first introduced to Miss Ariel Aubrey, and then forgiven by her.

"For the sake of Dolly Varden!" she said, laughing.

"But who on earth was to suppose that two ladies would go and put on gowns exactly alike?" I demanded, in my turn beginning to assume an aggrieved air.

"Dolly Varden!" corrected my sister. "Well, it *is* rather a singular coincidence, and yet, when one comes to think of it, it is the most natural thing in the world."

And she twisted herself around to look at her preposterous pattern of a dress with the utmost complacency.

"Feminine logic!" said I. "Miss Aubrey, if you'll accept of my arm up the hill, I'll promise not to hug you again—without your permission."

"It wasn't me, you know," said Miss Aubrey. "It was the Dolly Varden."

* * * * * * *

And now here comes the point of the whole thing—a question which I want the female world at large to decide for me; is it proper or allowable, or *de rigueur*, or whatever else you call it to be married in a Dolly Varden? Because I think it is the sweetest, prettiest, most delicious garment in the world—and Ariel says, "Nonsense!"

For how should we ever have come to this stage of wedding rings and cake boxes if it hadn't been for my sister's Dolly Varden?

AFRICA.—In a recent letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* Mr. Winwood Reade, has pointed out that Colonel Grant, in his Brighton speech on Livingstone's location in Africa, was certainly in error. Col. Grant has said that in his journey from Zanzibar to Gondokoro he had met with neither gorillas nor cannibals. As Dr. Livingstone has met with both, he must have miscalculated his position and been much further to the west than he thought. Mr. Reade, on the contrary, shows that Livingstone's reported situation is two or three hundred miles to the west of the country traversed by Grant, and he therefore sees no reason for thinking that the former has lost his reckonings.

Square the Circle.

A correspondent of the *World* gives the following interesting anecdote: The late deceased author of the celebrated "Moon Hoax," Richard Adams Locke, (the recent republication of which in the history of the New York press, has revived it as a subject of conversation), who had been many years a secluded invalid on Staten Island, devoted to mathematical studies, was surprised, a few months before his death, by a visit from a Rip Van Winkle looking genius, who announced himself as a schoolmaster from the interior of New Jersey. He said he had called to request Mr. Locke just to put him in the way of "squaring the circle." He had known no peace among his neighbors for some years past on account of that plaguey thing the sqaring of the circle, and at length they had united to tell him that unless he could do it he was unfit to keep school among them, and they would take their boys away. He added that he had called on the Professor at Princeton about it, who said it was altogether out of his line, and he knew of but one man who was likely to do it and prove it to the satisfaction of everybody, and that was the author of the "Moon Hoax," who resided on Staten Island. "So now I've hunted you up," he concluded, "I hope you'll be kind enough to do it, or give me a certificate that it can't be done." "Oh, certainly," said Mr. Locke, "with great pleasure, and I hope it will restore peace between you and your neighbors; write down your circle, and I'll tell you how to square it in a moment." "Well, 'Squire," said Rip. "I don't know but one way of writing a circle, and that is by putting down 360 degrees." "Very good," said Mr. Locke, "nothing better—that's it—now add a unit to 360 and the circle is squared. It is now 361, the square of 19, so you can take that to the Professor with my compliments." The astonished schoolmaster knew enough of figures to know that such was the undeniable fact, and he was very soon seen taking long strides on the north shore, with both hands deep in his pockets, on his way to Bergen Point, to illuminate New Jersey with the discovery.

SINGULAR.—The Norristown *Herald* says:—"We recorded the death of Mr. Charles Lyle, gatekeeper by lightning. We also stated that no marks were visible upon his body indicating that death followed from other than natural causes. We have since learned, however, that in preparing the body for sepulchre, Mr. Mowday, the undertaker, could distinctly see where the electric fluid had entered and left the body. It appeared to have commenced at the left shoulder and taking a downward course, crossed the breast to the right side, descending the right leg, leaving an abrasion of the skin between two of the toes. But what is quite wonderful in connection with the matter is the fact that upon the right breast was the print of a leaf found on the floor of the piazza at the dead man's feet. The leaf was from an ailanthus tree in the yard, and with the stem measured about five inches in length. The ribs veins and cellular texture of the leaf were perfectly printed upon the skin, the whole having a red appearance. Mr. Lyle died in a sitting posture upon a chair, and when found his head inclined to one side. As his clothes were not disturbed in the least, it would appear impossible for the leaf to have come in contact with the skin. In comparing the leaf found with the impression on the body, the two were exactly alike in size and development. How the impression was made on the skin is the mystery. It may have been the result of a species of photography familiar to scientists, but our readers would no doubt be gratified if somebody would rise to explain."

THE VERB "TO BREAK."—"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, Mr. Arcourt, to me; "but your verbs trouble me with you, mix them so with your prepositions." "I am sorry you find them troublesome," was all I could say. "I saw our friend Mrs. Janes just now," continued he. "She says she intends to break *down* housekeeping. Am I right there?" "Break *up* housekeeping, she must have said." "O, yes, I remember. Break *up* housekeeping." "Why does she do that?" I asked. "Because her health is so broken into." "Broken *down*, you should say." "Broken *down*, O, yes. And indeed since the small-pox has broken up in your city—" "Broken *out*." "She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks." "Indeed! And will she close her house?" "No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken— How do I say that?" "Broken *into*." "Certainly, it is what I meant to say." "Is her son to be married soon?" "No; that engagement is broken—broken—" "Broken *off*." "Ah! I had not heard that. She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am so anxious to speak the English well." "He merely *broke* the news; no preposition this time." "It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow; a breaker, I think." "A *broker*, and a very fine fellow. Good-day." "So much," thought I, "for the verb 'to break.'"

HIS LUCK.—Noah Thorp Pike was 73 years old when he died in June last worth nearly half a million of dollars. He came to New York from Fairfield, Conn., forty years ago, with only fifty cents in his pocket. He worked on the same bench with Jonathan Sturges, the millionaire, as a journeyman tailor, in Fairfield. A short time after his arrival in New York, he entered a lottery office in Broadway with his little two-year-old daughter Elizabeth in his arms. While he stood talking with the proprietor, his little daughter picked up a ticket which was lying on the counter, and putting it into her mouth, began to chew it. The lottery man took the ticket from her, saying to Mr. Pike: "You'd better take that ticket now. I can't sell it." Mr. Pike reluctantly purchased the ticket, for which he had paid one dollar and a half. He put it in his pocket and went from the place feeling that he had been swindled. That night the number on Mr. Pike's ticket was called, and a few days later he received a check for $4,500.—*N. Y. Paper.*

QUICKLY CHANGED.—This "personal" of old Blucher, from the "Recollections" of Lady Clementina Davies: When the special messengers arrived to inform Blucher that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and that his services would be immediately required in the field, they were astonished to find him literally running round and round a large room, the floor of which was covered with sawdust, and in which he had immured himself under the delusion that he was an elephant. For the time it was feared that Blucher was hopelessly insane, or that he was so far suffering from *delirium tremens* that his active co-operation in the anticipated campaign would be impossible; but when the urgent news was brought him he at once recovered himself, and proceeded to give his advice in a perfectly sound state of mind, the tone of which was thus, as by a sudden shock, restored to him.

A snake with ten rattles bit a negro woman while plowing in a field in Macon County, Ala. When discovered the woman was dead, her body lying upon the snake, whose fangs were fastened securely in her breast.

On The Porch of Put-in-Bay.

A correspondent at Put-in-Bay writes: But to return to the long front porch, as a great many do in real life after the hops or the regular evening dances, that is just as pleasant and don't cost anything. A great amount of flirting is done. If a man never had any predisposition to be "spoony" he certainly would have a bad attack after a short sojourn in this atmosphere. Although the man who keeps the fancy store says this is "a bad season for engagements," still there are and have been many a desperate case here this year. As I have watched I have thought how well the lines of Praed fill the picture:

"Our love was like most other loves—
A little glow, a little shiver,
A rosebud and a pair of gloves,
And 'Fly not yet' upon the river;
Some jealousy of some one's heir,
Some hopes of dying broken hearted,
A miniature, a lock of hair,
The usual vows—and then we parted."

An amusing case of this kind happened not long ago. A lawyer who had his office in the Masonic Temple, had a room on the ground floor, with a window on the porth. Soon after retiring, chairs were moved on the porth outside his window, and directly he heard voices—low, but earnest voices—principally a man's voice, and as he warmed to his subject it grew so loud that our friend was not only kept awake but could not avoid hearing what was said.

The young man was pouring forth the tale of his admiration—his ardent love, as steadfast as the polar star, as fixed as adamant. She seemed to like it very well, but didn't say yea or nay. So the adorer went on to the same train—he happy that she would listen, she happy that he would speak. This continued from twelve till two in the wee hours, when the fair one made a move. The wretched spoon begged that she would tell him his fate then and there, but she would not. At last she said, "I will tell you in the morning."

Imagine their horror and surprise at a wild cry came from the sleepless lawyer's room: "For God's sake don't came back before ten! Come back at ten, and I will be be here to hear the rest."

A QUEERLY MATCHMAKER.—When Edward the Fourth was on the throne of England, he was so desirous to secure every letter or dispatch written by Margaret of Anjou, that heroic wife of an unheroic king, that the penalty of death was awarded against any person who, receiving a letter, or being in possession of a letter from Queen Margaret, delayed in surrendering the same to the government. One would suppose that such a penalty would lead every individual holding such documents, if not to surrender at least to destroy them. But human nature is perverse; also bold, courageous, defiant. Many of Margaret's correspondents hid away the letters she had written to them; some of these have lately been published by the Camden Society. The volume is one of the most interesting of the series published by that society, and the letters themselves are credible to the writer. They show her less as a fiercely struggling, deeply sorrowing, terribly avenging queen, than as a sympathising woman, not so busy in her own affairs as to lack time for being interested in the affairs of others. She is ever ready to say a good word for a worthy man seeking advancement, and her heart responds to appeals from young maidens with whom the course of true love does not run smooth. For them, Queen Margaret writes with affectionate urgency to that sort of sire who is apt to say of a suitor to his daughter, who is unwelcome to himself, "I can't imagine what the girls can see in such a fellow, to like him!" To such stern fathers Margaret of Anjou writes like a wise and affectionate woman. She may be called a "matchmaker," for she seems to have gone to the work of coupling with great alacrity, but we are sure that many a young couple, in those turbulent times, owed to her happiness and a harmony in their married life which poor Margaret never enjoyed in her own. *Temple Bar.*

SUGGESTIVE IDIOTS.—The earnest and persevering works of those who have charge of the children in some of our institutes for idiots is not only wonderful in its results, but it is suggestive. Here is a child six or seven years old, unable to walk, stand, talk, or taste, and hardly capable of noticing what happens around her. The superintendent of an institution for the instruction of idiots takes this girl, and spends days and weeks and months teaching her to stand in a corner. After five months constant and daily labor he is rejoiced to see that she has moved, of her own accord, one foot, a half and an inch forward! Therefore this patient teacher announces triumphantly that the child may be cured. And she is cured, for in time she became one of the best dancers in the institution! Besides this, her mind and body improves satisfactorily in other respects. Now if men and women can be found who will thus labor and toil for years, with unremitting attention and care and solicitude, to awaken the dormant energies of poor little idiots, who at first give about as much encouragement to their teachers as might be expected from a lot of clams or oysters, and such surprising and happy results are thereby brought about, what might not be expected if our intelligent and sane children were treated with something of that earnest, thoughtful, untiring care which these poor idiots receive? We will not discuss the subject, but merely throw out the suggestion.

WHAT SMOKERS GO THROUGH, AND WHY.—There is a youth before us smoking a cigar with keen enjoyment. How did he acquire the habit? Was he always a smoker? Assuredly not. He associated with friends who indulged in the superfluous habit, and was induced by them to follow their example; nor did he after a few tentative efforts overcome the difficulties which the task involves. He had to persevere diligently step by step; promptly desisting the moment he was warned of a revolutionary tendency within his stomach. Pleasure there is none during the period of initiation, and the amount derived when perfection has been attained is frequently questionable. To some the difficulties to be overcome are insuperable. We have not illustrated the foregoing to exemplify the habit as being a pernicious one. We indulge in a weed occasionally and have no objection to smoking when not carried to excess. We simply intended to point out that whatever disagreeable impediments stood in the way, the example, desirable of imitation or the contrary, would be followed.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE MISSING MEN OF THE METIS.—A bottle was picked up near Wood's Hole, Mass., containing a letter dated August 30, in which the writer says he was a passenger on the steamer Metis wrecked on that morning, and that he was then on a raft alone. After stating that he had a wife and two children he concludes the letter as follows: It is so lonely to die without friends near you in such a place as this. May God have mercy on me. I am a native of Newcastle, Pa.,; am not afraid to die. Tell my friends this. So, good-by, all. All alone! all alone! (Signed) Charles H. Paine.

Hints to Wives.

An article on "Women's Men," in the *Saturday Review*, contains these hints. Nothing surprises men more than the odd ignorance of women concerning them; and half the unhappiness in married life at least in England, springs from that ignorance. They cannot be made to understand the difference between a man's nature and requirements and their own; and they condemn all that they cannot understand. In those few rational homes where men's sports and gatherings, undisturbed by the presence of petticoats, are not made occasions for suspicion or remonstrance, the stock of love and happiness with which married life begin is more like the widow's cruse than elsewhere; but unfortunately for both husbands and wives, these homes are rare; while they are common where a game of billiards in the evening is occasion for tears or pouting, and deadly offense is taken at club dinners or a week's shooting. The consequence of which is deceit or dissension; and sometimes both.

The woman's ideal man has none of these erratic tendencies. His business done he comes home with the docility of a well-bred pointer sent to heel, and finds energy enough after his hard day's work for a variety of *petits soins* which make him more precious in her eyes than all the tact, the temper, the judgement, the uprightness he has manifested in his dealings with the outside world. And the domesticity which she claims from her husband she demands from her son. Latchkeys are her abomination, and the "gas left burning," is as a beacon light on the way of destruction. She has the profoundest suspicion of all the men whom her boy calls his friends. She never knows into what rakshelf they may lead him, but she is sure it is mischief if they keep him away from his home in the evening. She would prescribe the same social restraints and moral regimen for her son as for her daughter, and she thinks the energies of masculine nature require no wider field and no looser rein. But though she likes those tame and tender men whom she can tie up close to her apron strings and lovingly imprison in the narrow domain of home, she succumbs without a struggle to the square jawed brute of the Rochester type, the man who dominates her by the mere force of superior strength, and she is not too severe on Don Juan, if only she can flatter herself that she is the best loved and the last.

That these are the men most liked by women is shown both by their own novels and by daily observation; and it seems to us that among the many subjects for extended study of late proposed for women, a better acquaintance with men's mind's, a higher regard for the nobler kind of man, and the ability to accept love as only one of many qualities and not always the strongest or the most praiseworthy of his impulses, would not be out of place.

"GENUINE OLD ORIGINAL JACOBS."—Few there are in this city who have not heard the expression that heads this article, and fewer still who know from whence it originated. About thirty years ago two Jews, whose patronymic was Jacobs, kept a bogus and second hand jewelry store on the west side of Chatam street, near Pearl, over the entrance of which was simply the name of "Jacobs." They did a thriving business for a number of years, their customers being principally shop girls, servant girls and laborers; but the partners' personal relations were not amiable, and continued misunderstandings caused them to agree to seperate. The senior partner withdrew, and the junior partner retained the business. In the course of a few weeks the former secured the adjoining store, and opened an opposition establishment, and over his door he raised a sign bearing upon it, "The Original Jacobs." In a few days the time honored sign of "Jacobs" was taken down from the first store, and replaced by one bearing upon it, "The Old Original Jacobs." The opposition as it may be termed, determined not to be outdone, hauled down "The Original Jacobs," and raised in its stead, "The Genuine Old Original Jacobs," which seemed to exhaust the adjective, and so the stood until, like the famous Kilkenny cats, they eat each other up. One subsequently went into the old clo' business, on the opposite side of the street, and the other opened a cheap jewelry store on Broadway. The former partners afterwards sunk into insignificance, but "The Genuine Old Original Jacobs" passed into a proverb.—*N. Y. Paper.*

SEA ELEPHANTS.—Peron gives this description of the sea elephant, or proboscis seal; It has the enormous dimensions of twenty, twenty-five, and even thirty feet in length, with a circumference of from fifteen to eighteen feet. Its color is sometimes grayish, sometimes blue-gray, and more rarely dark-brown; it is earless; has great whiskers, composed of strong, coarse hairs, very long and twisted somewhat like a screw, with other similar hairs over each eye; eyes large and prominent; strong, powerful paws, margined with five black nails, a very short tail, almost hid between two flat horizontal fins. When in a state of repose its nostrils shrunk and pendant, serve only to make the face to appear larger, but, when he rouses himself, respires violently, is about to attack,, or wishes to defend himself, the proboscis becomes enlongated in the form of a tube to the length of about a foot. Females are destitute of this organization, and have the upper lip even somewhat cleft. In both sexes the hair is exceedingly coarse and close, and hence cannot be compared in value with the finer skins of many other seals.

LABLACHE'S THUNDER-STORM.—Apropos of Lablache, it was after dinner at Gore House that I witnessed his extraordinary representation of a thunder-storm simply by facial expression The gloom that gradually overspread his countenance appeared to deepen into actual darkness, and the terrific frown indicated the angry louring of the tempest. The lightening commenced by winks of the eyes and twitchings of the muscles of the face, succeeded by rapid sidelong movements of the mouth which wonderfully recalled to you the forked flashes that seemed to rend the sky, the notion of thunder being conveyed by the shaking of the head. By degrees the lightning became less vivid, the frown relaxed, the gloom departed, and a broad smile illuminating his expensive face, assured you that the sun had broken through the clouds and the storm was over. He told me the idea in company with Signor de Begnis, he witnessed a distant thunder-storm above the Arc de Triomphe— *Recollections of J. R. Planche.*

HAPPY.—The Meriden *Republicam* says: An amusing scene was witnessed at the depot in this city a few days ago. A lady of about sixty summers had just married and was traveling with her spouse. She was so delighted that she wanted the people to rejoice with her. So meeting a friend there she said to her in a loud tone, evidently intended to be heard by all in the room, 'I am married and am taking my weddin' tower, and these are my weddin' clothes, and that's my husband a-comin',' and the old fellow seemed to be as delighted as his wife."

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria has written to the women's rights club in Vienna: "Ladies, take my advice and keep away from politics. There is nothing but misery in it."

A Woman's Counsel to Woman.

"Shirley Dare" gives some useful hints to women in their paragraphs: Does a woman deserve respect who calls the work of her sex drudgery? There are woman who always speak of it by name, but they are usually inferior and undersbred, women who write about "muses" and messes" for print, prigs or gups of the feminine gender, tiresome in society, egotistic at home. These are the class who complain of cramped faculties and heavy burdens, whose time and ability are too precious to waste in seeing that the soup is piquant, or the shirts well aired. They bring out "last articles" in manuscript to amuse particular friends, and converse in a topical way, unconscious what a stuffy odor pervades their rooms, or how shockingly matched all the colors of their furniture may be.

I do not speak of the women who neglect their houses either for study or society, but of those half-sensible women who perform commonplace duties in a grudging, disdainful way, all the time feeling that they waste, to use their formula, "abilities which might be so much better employed." They dust rooms, and mend clothes, and bake cake, and call this housewifery, and say the noblest callings of women means no such frivolous pretense, but work geniune and comprehending, washing of dishes and kettles, scouring of tinware, and blacking stoves, paring of potatoes and putting on of coal, in short, the whole horrid round indispensable to bright houses and good fare. Many women may not be called on to do these things, but every woman, princess or peasant, ought to know how they should be done, and have dexterity and practice enough to do them. This is woman's province, which all gentlewomen should learn, just as men of rank learn the science of war, till they know how much sand goes to a charge of gunpowder, and how much labor goes to squaring earthworks. Many people are saying this over in different ways—George Eliot and George Sand indirectly, in their heroes and heroines, who are never by any possibility, afraid of the meanest labor; Mrs. Craik, Frederick Bremer, and Mrs. Stowe more explicitly.

A NOVEL DEVICE.—Pigeon shooting from the traps has of late years become one of the standard sports with lovers of the trigger, and the announcement that a shoot is to take place is sure to call together a crowd. While many attend to witness the trials of speed, many others equally enthusiastic over fine shooting remain away on the ground of cruelty, deeming such shoots a wanton destruction of poor, harmless birds. Many devices have from time to time been originated looking to the furnishing of something to take the place of live birds. While some have failed entirely and others being unreliable in their workings, our sportsmen have generally given all the go by and had recourse to the live birds. Though Yankee ingenuity is equal to almost anything, it has been the lot of England to produce a device which in its workings seems to be the desiratum desired, a specimen of which we were shown by a gentlemen of this city who recently sent to England and obtained it. The invention consists of a neat brass locomotive whistle shaped trap, fixed by a ground fork to the earth, which by spring action, gives flight to a steel-winged bird, the motion of which through the air is wonderfully natural and bird-like. The "Gyro" bird flies distances ranging from thirty to one hundred yards. The "Gyro" in its flight, exhibits innumerable vagaries, going off with the steady flight of a pigeon, resting on the wing like a hawk, or darting swiftly forward in a straight line like a snipe, thus affording the very best practice for the education of the hand and eye of the shooter. It can by despatched by means of a ball and socket joint to the trap, in any desired direction, and it is asserted that it is far more difficult to hit the 'Gyro" than a live bird.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.*

A FRENCH DRAMA.—The Paris newspapers give details of a most extraordinary and complicated drama which is said to have taken place in Paris. Jean H——, who had fallen into needy circumstances after having occupied a good position in trade, engaged himself as coachman to Monsieur L——, an ex-director of an insurance company, living in the Avenue Trudaine. In a few weeks Jean H—— initiated himself into the graces of the family to such an extent that eventually his master determined to dismiss him, but the wily coachman suddenly eloped with the eldest daughter of the house. Mons. L. searched far and wide, but could learn no tidings of his lost child, until he received a letter from Jean H. in which, after begging forgiveness for carrying off the young lady, he asked her father's consent to their marriage as the only means of repairing the dishonor of the family. Mons. L. immediately rushed off to the address indicated in the letter to rescue his daughter, but before he reached it, owing to the heat and excitement, he was struck with a fit of apoplexy and died in a chemist's shop. The sudden death of her parent struck the young lady with remorse, and she returned home, when she succeeded in obtaining her mother's pardon. As she did not come down to breakfast, the servant went up stairs and found her dead on the bed. She had poisoned herself. On the sight of the body the mother went raving mad, and is now said to be on the point of death.

LOST AND FOUND.—A curious episode occurred at the Hamilton Camp Meeting in Massachusetts recently. A babe about six months old was found in a railroad car. It was taken to the pulpit and exhibited to the congregation; and a childless, charitable couple, Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth, agreed to adopt the little astray. It was christened "Hamilton Ashbury Ashworth," and seemed to have got a good thing, when, unfortunately or otherwise, the mother of the babe made her appearance, claimed it, and carried it off. It turned out that the baby had been abandoned not by its mother, but by a cruel, heartless, and most extraordinary grandmother.

THE NATHAN CASE.—Notwithstanding the moral certainty expressed by the police of New York of Forrester's guilt, the prosecution of that gentleman has been discontinued, as the technicalities of its evidence will not bear the test of cross-examination. So ends the dozenth fiasco in this famous case. Forrester himself, it appears, is in a fair way to escape his thirteen year's imprisonment in Illinois owing to some reported flaw in the requisition from the Government of that State.

PRESERVING FRUIT IN GLASS.—Now is the time to preserve fruit. The best and cheapest preserve dishes are of glass. The only trouble is they break so when being filled with hot fruit. This is remedied by folding a towel, or making a mat of cloth about six folds thick, completely saturating it with cold water. Set your glass jar on this mat dry and cool, when the fruit can be poured in boiling hot and the glass will not break or crack more than tin or wood.

An Ant Battle.

I am a pedagogue in the rural districts of Newton County, Mo., and my school house had been infested for several months by a species of large black ants, much to the annoyance of the little bare-footed scholars and there seemed no way of getting rid of the pest, for like the plagues of Egypt, to kill one, two would seem to supply its place. But what was my astonishment, a few mornings since, on coming into my school house, to find the floor literally strewn with dead and dying ants, and upon a closer examination, was still more astonished to find that a battle was raging among them in all its fury, more sanguinary and fatal than any I ever witnessed (and I saw many a hard fought battle during the late unpleasantness) or read of in the annals of history. A much larger number were lying dead than were left engaged, and I thereby concluded tha the battle had raged with unabated ferocity all night.

Most of the combatants engaged, were grappled in a deadly embrace, while others but recently commenced were standing erect on their hinder legs and sparring for the advantage with all the science of the most experienced swordsmen or pugilists. The most fatal point of attack and the one for which, it seemed, all contended, was the ligament which joined the main body with the head. This vital member once seized in the powerful nippers, death succeeded without a struggle and the victor was then ready and eager for another engagement.

No undue advantage was taken by either party, and no two would endeavor to overpower a single one; nor was there any flinching or wavering in a single instance, for whenever two belligerents met it was certain death to one or both parties. Never, perhaps, were two armies more equally matched in numbers, strength and valor; and consequently, at the close of the battle, which lasted two nights and a day, as new recruits continued to arrive every moment, there were but few left and probably none of the vanquished army, thus rivalling the valor of the heroes of the Alamo and the Spartan band of Leonidas. Observing closely I could see a slight difference in the appearance of the contestants, one set being perfectly black with a large head, while the other was nearer brown, with a smaller head, though both about equally matched in size and strength. Dismembered legs were more numerous than the dead, and many a poor unfortunate though valiant hero, being entirely deprived of his supporters was thus left, *hors de combat*, to die on the field.

The next morning I swept up the dead and dying of both armies (for I would not disturb them while engaged), amounting to thousands. It was a lesson for the philosopher as well as the naturalist, and caused me to moralize more than a little. the Brownites were undoubtedly the victors as I occasionally see an old veteran of that species hobbling about on two or three legs over the battle field, but a big headed black soldier was not to be seen.

AN EDITOR WITH A FRIEND.—The editor of the Atlanta *Weekly* says: After all, an editorial life has some pleasant things about it. Our model subscriber is one of the pleasantest. He has subscribed for the *Weekly* ever since it was started and says his subscription will close with his obituary notice which we tearfully promised to insert, free of charge. He has known us ever since the time when we wore little, short, pink dresses and our linguistic attainments were of the most limited description. He used to bring us sugar plums then with much the same manner that he brings us new subscribers now. He always said we were a bright child (how troublesome this editorial "we" is, it makes us feel as if we were twins), and when we tumbled promiscuously down stairs—which happened on an average about twice a week—didn't he always say that it was an unfailing sign that we shouldn't grow up to be foolish? He kept the district school where the young ideas that now edit the Atlanta *Weekly* had their first artillery practice. It was from his instructions that we first imbibed the love of polysyllabic diction and good language generally that astonishes the natives of Atlanta, and reduces the editor of the rival paper to desperation. When our model subscriber comes to see us, he knocks at the door gently, comes in and stays about five minutes, tells us his business in plain words, hands us a list of new subscribers, pays his bill without any ob

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 11, '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with etheash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

For President
HORACE GREELEY.

For Vice President
B. GRATZ BROWN.

Electors.

SEKATORIAL.

Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland.
George W. Skinner, of Franklin.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Selden Marvin, of Erie.
John S. Miller, of Huntingdon.
S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia.

Districts.

1 Thom. J. Barger.	13 D. Lowenberg.
2 S. D. Anderson.	14 J. M'Knight.
3 John Moffat.	15 Henry Welsh.
4 Geo. R. Berrell.	16 Hen. J. Stable.
5 Not agreed upon.	17 R. W. Christie.
6 Isaiah B. Houpt.	18 Wm. F. Logan.
7 Samuel A. Dyer.	19 Rasselas Brown.
8 Jesse G. Hawley.	20 F. M. Robinson.
9 H. B. Swarr.	21 J. R. Molten.
10 R. Reilly.	22 T. H. Stevenson.
11 John Kunkle.	23 John B. Bard.
12 F. W. Gunster.	24 Geo. W. Miller

Chas. O'Coner was Jeff Davis' attorney, and advised Mrs. Davis to get some man of undoubted loyalty to go his bail, and suggusted Horace Greeley. Mrs. Davis accordingly besought old Honesty, and in the greatness of his heart went bail for Jeff. And this O'Conor the Grantites want to run for President, and laud him because he might prove a tool as a straight outer.

Butler and Grant.

We have small faith in the resurrection business in politics. The essence of the present political revolution is the cordial agreement of men who have heretofore been vehement opponents to ignore past differences, which the logic of events has settled, and unite on common ground for the present and pressing needs of the Country. To men who thus unite it makes no difference what, in the days of their honest, heated controversy on points now settled, either may have said about the other. But the Office-holders think it does; wherefore we once more commend to their thirsty lips a few drops more of their own medicine:

GRANT ON BUTLER.

"While the army was holding Lee in Richmond and Petersburg, I found the latter was receiving supplies either through the inefficiency or with the permission of the officer selected by Gen. Butler for the command of Norfolk."—Grant's letter of July 4th, 1866 [addressed to Andrew Johnson and asking for the appointment of Gen. Geo. H. Gordon, whom Grant sent to relieve Butler at Norfolk, for the reason as Grant has declared, "he was honest, and no persuasion could make him swerve from duty."]

GRANT'S FRIEND GORDON ON BUTLER.

"In the solemn hour of our national struggle; in the day when brooding darkness covered our land; when graves of dead heroes were thicker than Autumn leaves; when to the true soldier, the honest sailor, the faithful citizen the country was more prized than gold—then and in that solemn hour, with a heart harder than famine and more fell than the pitiless ocean, Gen. B. F. Butler was toying with human vultures, seeking in a hell-born traffiic the tempter's gold. Dead to the cry of his country's mourners, indifferent to the prolongation of the contest, he allowed a trafic which supplied the rebel army with subsistence and prolonged the contest." [Speech during the contest for Congress in the Vth Massachusetts District in 1868. For such sentiments as the above Grant rewarded Gordon with an important office in Lowell.]

BUTLER ON GRANT IN 1867.

* * * "Both sides are courting him (Grant) for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told. We are, I fear to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson, *i. e.*, nominate a man for supposed availability, without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without a head or heart; indifferent to human suffering, and impotent to govern." [Letter to W. Jones, Neenah, Wis., dated Bay View, Mass., Aug. 25, 1867.]

GRANT ON BUTLER IN 1868.

"Butler is a bad and unprincipled man. I want nothing to do with him."

BUTLER ON GRANT IN 1872.

"We want four years more of Grant." [Speech at Milford, Mass.]

At the radical meeting, at Bellefonte, on Friday evening, Judge Linn made a speech, in which he denied the report that he was in favor of Greeley and Buckalew. The Lycoming Standard, of last week, says it can prove that Judge Linn, a short time ago, in a hotel at Lock Haven, while in conversation with other gentlemen, spoke his preference for Greeley and Buckalew, and this gave rise to report. The Judge evidently had a pressure brought upon him since that which he could not withstand and turned against the biddings of his own conscience, and went for the rad nominees.

In his Bellefonte speech, the Judge paid a high tribute to Andrew G. Curtin, (unlike other rads who are meanly abusing him,) and almost shed tears over the "great war governor's" new departure; which shows that the Judge, if following his own inclinations, would like to follow Gov. Curtin, and had actually got on the trail when the radical pressure overtook him.

During the radical torch-light demonstration, at Bellefonte, on last Friday evening, Rev. Wylie, Presbyterian minister of that town, had his house illuminated, to show his sympathies with the purposes of the demonstration of that evening, namly: radical ill-will against Andrew G. Curtin, because he choose to join the ranks of honest men in favor of honesty and reform, against Hartranft and the Cameron-ring robbers. That Rev. Mr. Wylie had the undoubted right to show his preferences for the ring thieves and illuminate the Presbyterian parsonage in honor of them, we do not deny; but whether it is proper for him, as a minister of the gospel, to make himself thus conspicuous in politics, and on the side too that has the back of almost every honest man turned upon it, we do question. It is just as proper for him to take the stump for Hartranft and defend Evans and Cameron and the other robbers, as to illuminate his house in honor of them. We further question whether it was becoming in him to show his hand in a demonstration of spite against his distinguished townsman and neighbor, A. G. Curtin, upon his arrival home, and after an absence of three years, in a foreign land, where he served as American minister with honor and credit.

The radical demonstration on Friday evening would never have been held, had Mr. Curtin clung to and defended the corruptions of the Hartranft-Cameron ring, and because he choose to stand upon the side of honesty, and oppose the gang which is plundering the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was this demonstration of spite gotten up.—It was bred in spite and ill-will, and we are sorry that a minister of the Gospel, whom we always held in esteem, should help to cover over corruption by the dazzle of an illumination, gotten up by a cabal of selfish politicians who are attempting to stab Andrew G. Curtin.

The stage way-bill, on Saturday had the following note:

"15,000 men in town. This shows how Curtin stands.

W. W. BROWN."

It is said that when a man is drunk he sees double, and as Brown was double tight on the night (Friday) of their meeting, his estimate of the crowd must be divided by four.

This is the way senator Hendricks puts it in one of his late campaign speeches in Indiana: "Suppose," said the senator, "that as I am going to be elected governor in October, some citizen should present me with his best blooded horse. You would think that queer. Yes; but if I were to accept that horse you would think that queer; but if I were to appoint that man to a judgeship, you would say that meant business from the beginning. Now, suppose that was to occur four times in my office, how many votes do you expect I would get in Jeffersonville after having received those gifts and rewarding the donors?"

The Great Democratic Victory in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 4.—Eighty-seven counties heard from make Smith's majority forty thousand. From the returns, the Democrats voted solid for Smith. The Liberal Republicans, both white and colored, voted for the Democratic nominee—hence the large majority.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

From Germany.

FRANKENTHAL, Sept. 10th, 1872—FRED. KURTZ—Dear Sir:—We received the Reporter and are thankful to you. We were rejoiced to learn from it, that you all get along well. Here, out in Europe, we have pretty lively times amongst our politicians, just as well, as you have in there. The cause of it is, the great event of the three Emperors of Europe (Prussia, Austria, Germany,) are meeting at Berlin now, and the papers are full of it; we are going to have peace now in Europe, for some time to come, and have nothing to fear from other powers. France, particularly will not commence another war, as she must be satisfied, with threatening us and before she can carry out her revenge, there will be an other Presidential election.

Next week, the wedding of brother Abe is coming off, and wish that you could be present then. We are going to have a pretty big wedding, more than 50 couple are invited. You may imagine what a lively time there will be; if some of my friends as Milroy could only be here—especially our good old friends James Krise, Robert and Hugh Taylor. I am sure, they would be well pleased, with our German girls out here.

The wheat crop—corn and barley too—a pretty good one this year, although the mice injured it in some parts.

We also have prospects for a good potato crop.

Our grain dealers are paying here now for wheat $6, rye $4, barley $4, oats $3. That means for 200 pounds, or (for about 34 bushels such as you get there.) Butter is worth 30 cts. per pound, eggs 10cts. per dozen.

Your paper, the Reporter, it appears to me, is enlarged again, it seems so big, but I didn't see many advertisements from Milroy in it. I tell you Mr. Kurtz, that through our liberal advertising in the Reporter, when we were at Milroy, we gained largely through it—and its influence brought us such nice custom—often people came to our store and said they saw our name in the paper, otherwise they would not have known anything of us, and thereby we secured such a fine business. * * * * * *

HIRSCH.

A Mother's Misery.

An unusually distressing case has come before one of the New York courts. A Mrs. DeVries was arrested on a charge of attempting to abduct her own child, and was bound over to keep the peace towards the child and father. The story of her wrongs is a very short one, though it extends through a period of eight years. Eight years ago she gave birth to a child, and during her sickness Mr. DeVries had her sent to Blackwell's Island as insane. At the end of a year she came out of the asylum, found her husband divorced from her and married again. The poor woman went to work in a shop and worked for seven years. Some time since Mr. DeVries's second wife died, and he was about to marry again. The mother, yerning for her little girl, went to Mr. DeVries's house to ask for her. She found her alone, and was caressing her when the father came home. He dragged the daughter away and caused the arrest of the mother. She will make a last effort to have the case reopened before the court.

There are now twenty-five murderers in the Tombs, New York, awaiting trial.

A citizen in Alabama has a bantam chicken which catches rats and holds them until they are killed.

A fire occurred at Milwaukee, Wis. on 8th inst., which involved a loss of $10,000.

The following item which we published last week, tells how the election was carried by the rads on Tuesday:

The rads are sending in negroes from Maryland to Columbia, Philadelphia Pittsburg, and other radical polls, to vote the ring ticket. Car loads are almost daily observed going over the railroads. Will honest Pennsylvanians stand that? Andy Curtin said, on Saturday night, at Bellefonte, "spot them."

Mr. Greeley's Record.

We are advocating Mr. Greeley's election to the presidency upon the principles of the Cincinnati platform, re-affirmed by the Baltimore convention, and so long as he is right now it is a matter of no consequence what he may have said in past controversies. As Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, says: "We have turned our backs on the past; we stand in the present, and look to the future. The past is lost to us—the future is ours; let us make that future a glorious one."

We believe with Senator Schurz that "if Mr. Greeley is elected, as he will be by an overwhelming majority, he will select from all parties such a cabinet, and draw around him such men as the nation will place entire and implicit faith in. Horace Greeley will not be president over a part of the country, the creature of a clique, automaton of a cabal. He will be the president of the American people and indivisible."

The southeran people would have the most reason to complain of Mr. Greeley if he were to be judged now by what he said years ago, but they are now the most zealous in his support, and if they can afford to let by gones be by-gones," surely we of the north can The Baltimore Sun, one of the most judicious and most influential exponents of southern sentiment says:

Some very vigorous efforts have been made to convict Mr. Greeley of inconsistency, and to excite sectional and party prejudice against him by republishing what purport to be articles from old files of the New York Tribune, containing very bitter utterances upon political questions of the day, and particularly upon the subject of slavery and the south. Perhaps it is considered that this is but a fair set off against the inconsistency charged upon General Grant, in his having formerly voted for Mr. Buchanan, and his alleged declaration that he did not desire to use his sword in any war for the abolition of slavery. Apart, however, from the question of inconsistency, the attempt to make an editor of a public journal responsible for every article and paragraph in it, when he was not the managing editor of the paper, but only one out of a dozen edi. the most able and conspicious no doubt but still one of many, is unjust in the extreme, and as absurd as it is unjust. That Mr. Greeley has been an abolitionist from the beginning, and has expressed himself in strong language about the institution of slavery, is undiniable, though we will engage to match his strongest expression on that topic with the well-known sentiments of Washington, Jefferson, Marshall and other leading Virginians upon the same subject. It must also be evident that a man working in party traces may be compelled to modify himself in some measure to conform to the requirements of his position, and we can only judge him fairly when he stands out from his surroundings, and without trammels of any kind speaks for himself.

General Butler, though voting sixty times for Jefferson Davis in the Charleston convention, is admitted by his present political associates to be free from personal and individual responsibility for what he did in party traces, and yet Mr. Greeley is to be held responsible not only for what he may have said in the same relations, but for all that his numerous associates said in a daily press, and from which he was often absent for months. The fair way is to look upon Mr. Greeley, not the New York Tribune, as before the public for the presidency and to take him when he stands out from his paper, segregated and in his own individuality, as in his letter of acceptance, expounding the principles of the Cincinnati platform. We must also bear in mind that Mr. Greeley, even when working in party traces, has repeatedly broken through them, and that in times of great sectional and party excitement, when it required not only rare independence but exalted moral courage to cast off sectional and party trammels, and when he had few associates in so doing. On these occasions he has proved as regardless of his own interests or of those of party as when, in his famous article of November, 27, 1866, on "The True Basis of Reconstruction," he sacrificed his prospects for a United States senatorship in behalf of principle and humanity. Before this article appeared, and as early as April, 1865, the day after Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Mr. Greeley published a leading article in the Tribune, headed "Magnanimity in Triumph," in which, against the fierce passions of of the hour, he expressed himself as follows:

We had hoped to print herewith the president's proclamation of amnesty and oblivion to the partisans of the baffled rebellion, and we do not yet despare of receiving it before we go to press, though no portion of it has yet been received.

"We hear men say, 'Yes forgive that great mass of those who have been misled into rebellion, but punish the leaders as they deserve.' But who can accurately draw the line between leaders and followers in the premises? By what test shall they be discriminated? Some of the archplotters of disunion have never taken up arms in its support, nor have they held any important post in the civil service. Where is your touchstone of leadership? We know none."

On the next day he published an article on "Reconstruction," beginning with a reply to the question of an Englishman, "What will you do with your Poland after you shall have conquered it?" We will liberate the Poles." In the article above refered to of November 27, on "The Basis of Reconstruction." which he persisted in writing, although warned by his friends that it would lose him his election to the United States senate, which the legislature then chosen was understood to favor, was the following:

That I have long held the main foundations of a genuine, enduring resettlement of our disturbed and upturned national structure to be universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, must be tolerably well known. It only remains to be said that I commend them not as reciprocal concessions, but as common benefits. I trust our great differences are to be composed and ended by no grudging, higgling compromise—no peanut dicker. It is essential to the north that the south should be thoroughly tranquilized and reassured; it is essential to the south that her principal body of agricultural laborers—her peanut cultivators—should live and labor in contentment based on perfect trust that their rights of person and property—their earnings and their homes—are as secure and inviolate as the proudest magnate in the land. There is no northern, no southern interest in the premises, but a common interest of the whole American people.

* * * I am for universal amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though impartial suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated.

In the spirit of the foregoing Mr. Greeley repaired in May following to Virginia and became surety for Jefferson Davis. On his return to New York he received a summons to appear before the Union league club and respond to an arraignment of his conduct. His letter, in reply, administered a severe excoriation to the club, vindicating in a dignified and prompt way his course, and winding up with the following:

Gentlemen, I shall not attend your meeting this evening. I have an engagement out of town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great, enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war, is as though you should plant a colony on the iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here, that out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going to Richmond and signing that bail-bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah. * * *

* * * Understand, once for all, that I dare you and defy you, and that I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our government, he was my enemy, from the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as any man is at heart opposed to the national unity, the federal authority, or to that assertion of the equal rights of all men which has become practically identified with loyalty and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but, whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship.

These assertions by Mr. Greeley of personal independence and courage have been made in the interests of peace, so that we may fairly set off the most extreme partisan words which have ever appeared in the Tribune, and which there is no proof ever proceeded from his pen against the great things he has done in direction of national concord and justice. After all that can be made of the utterances of the Tribune, the fact remains that Mr. Greeley has not only himself broken through party traces, but has so influenced his associates that they have cast off the bonds of party organization and made the New York Tribune a free and independent journal.

For the Reporter.

Educational

GRAMMAR.

Perhaps no branch of study in our common schools is so barren of useful results as that of Grammar. The evil presents itself in two ways, either pupils do not acquire a sufficient knowledge of the subject, or fail to apply practically that knowledge after it is acquired. There are several things which account for want of thoroughness in grammar on the part of pupils, such as poor attendance, inefficient instructions, &c., but the principal cause is, probably, the want of a suitable text book for the grade of our school. Such an opinion may seem strange when we remember that there is an almost infinite variety of books on this and all other subjects. Yet it is true, nevertheless. The best books are not always selected. Those adopted are generally too difficult. In many mixed schools we find "Bullions Analytical Grammar," or others equally complex; and pupils fritter away their time in going over the first half of the book from term to term, and never get to the back part where there is made a practicable application of rules in correcting "false syntax." What use is there in committing the definitions, "a noun is the name of any person, place, or thing," "a verb is a word which expresses action, passion or being," &c., if pupils never get beyond this?

There should be adopted for our common schools some simple book, free, as far as possible, from a multitude of "notes," so that there would be some hopes of getting through and leaving some time for review and a practical application of principles and rules. During the short time boys and girls of the rural districts are usually attending school it is impossible for them to ransack huge volumes on grammar. Smith's old "English Grammar," which has been crowded out of existence as a school book, would be better adapted to our schools than most of the later works. Some of Bullion's, smaller and easier editions would answer very well. Neither is there much gained by placing in the hands of pupils those primmers called, "First Lesson in Grammar." If little boys and girls are to take up the subject as a regular study, they should be taught orally; but text books should not be placed into their hands at too early a period, and one book properly arranged would do for the whole school. Let us have a simple work on this subject; if any pupils of a school should master it and would wish to acquire a more comprehensive knowledge of grammar, there is then time to gratify their ambition. After one has laid a good foundation and has a desire to build higher, he will find material plenty to carry on his work.

The other evil I mentioned alone, is that pupils often fail to make a practical use of their knowledge of grammar in conversation or composition. Certainly, if one does not apply his knowledge of grammatical principles, he or she might just as well be entirely ignorant on the subject. I have heard scholars, who, by the way, were able to correct most of the examples of "false syntax," use such expressions as these: "I seen him," "I sawed a horse," "he has went to town." But it is needless to multiply examples. Go among a group of boys at play and you can collect any amount. Teachers should take particular pains to correct such expressions. They should be perfect models themselves. In deed, the best school to form good grammarians are the home circles where correct language is used and the society of educated people. But how can teachers be expected to accomplish much good in this respect if they are themselves in the habit of using slang? That one, who wrote to a director, "our coal is nearly all no more, please bring us some more," could hardly be considered an infallible guide.

A competent instructor, who feels the responsibility of his position, will teach grammar all the time—in school and out of school, whether it be in class or on the play-ground.

HEINRICH.

Here is where we intended placing our rooster, but he has stepped out to see a friend.

And of such material, and in such a manner as is exhibited below, was the Grant Louisville-Straight-out-side-show constituted. Will honest democrats permit themselves to be gulled and led estray by such an affair of the Grant-Cameron ring?

CARD FROM A LOUISVILLE DELEGATE.

To the True Democracy of the United States:—

Representing the Seventeenth district of Pennsylvania in the Convention assembled in this city under the call of Blanton Duncan, I made several attempts to-day in the Convention to be heard. This was denied me, and in the most discourteous manner. by the President, who himself occupied at least two hours in a foolish gasconade about Dickens Dolly Varden. My object was to expose the treason of the Cameron-Hartranft thieves of my own State. The Pennsylvania delegation was composed of all Grant men except myself, not one of whom even intended to vote for the nominee of this Convention. Their transportation to this Convention was obtained and paid for by the Grant people. My own and those of five others, each representing a district in Pennsylvania, I procured in the office of the Grant State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, over a well-known tailoring establishment. For this transportation I had an order from Sipes, Chairman of the Bourbon State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. That order was obeyed by the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Bob Mackey, who is well known as one of Cameron's subjects. The band of music that accompanied us was furnished and paid for by the same Grant people, and our little banner that was carried by George Mountjoy is the same that designated the seats in the Radical Convention of the 5th of June, of the Pennsylvania delegation, that nominated U. S. Grant, and which was presided over by Thomas Settle, the rebel, of North Carolina. This is the sum and substance of what I intended to say had the President allowed me to proceed, and I now assure all my Democratic friends who may chance to see this communication that what I have stated here are facts, all of which I am prepared to prove.

W. FISK CONRAD.

Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

The Louisville Courier-Journal gives a sample of the delegates to Grants side show of straightouts:

Yesterday morning near the hour of 10 o'clock, the First street police station was honored by the arrival of a distinguished guest, in the person of Colonel E. N. Hill, chairman of the delegation from the State of Arkansas to the Blanton Duncan Convention in this city. This arrest created considerable stir in this city, especially among the delegates. It was excitedly canvassed by the latter, and various plans suggested for Hill's release, but none were carried into effect. He was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretense.

Last night a reporter noticing the name of A. Colegrove, from Little Rock, Arkansas, on the hotel register alongside of that of Colonel Hill, found Mr. Colegrove in the crowd, and took him quietly to one side.

"Mr. Colegrove," said the reporter, "something ought to be done for Col. Hill. He ought not to be kept in prison to-night. It will be the talk of the town to-morrow, and will injure our cause very much."

The word "our" had been intentionally emphasized, and Mr. Colgrove became communicative at once. During the conversation the reporter adroitly conveyed the impression that I was a Republican.

"How long have you been a Republican?" asked Colgrove in a low tone.

"Ever since I knew anything about politics," was the reply, with a mental explanation that the word "Republican" was to be taken in literal sense.

"Have you quit being a Republican?" was the next question, in a still lower tone.

"No, and never expect to."

"Well," said Colgrove—and his voice sunk to a whisper, while his lips sought a closer acquaintance with the left ear of the listener—"I can say the same thing. I never voted a democratic ticket in my life. It is a ticklish thing for me to come as a delegate to a democratic convention. I can't get used to it, and I have been on the point of exposing myself half a dozen times since I have been here. It's hard to talk right, and I have to keep a close watch on my tongue to keep from exposing myself.

Another delegate, R. K. Cummings of Shelby county, Ohio, being dunned for a hotel bill, acknowledged his impecunious condition, but added, "I can get the money of Blant; I used to go to school with him; and if I don't get it of him, I can go up to the postoffice or custom-house and get it.

$100 Reward.

The undersigned offer $100 Reward for any information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who entered their shops and maliciously destroyed the blacksmith bellows and damaged the new buggies in those shops.

HERLACHER & DURST,
Centre Hall.
oct4 3t.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county Commissioners under the eight section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessments, of whose removal into the same shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the name thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order, of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of its residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N," where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I." where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if a person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the futher duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amount assessed upon each and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 3. After the assesments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioner shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons to be returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; no person shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the list, and who shall claim the right to vote at such election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election; which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, setting forth to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, state the fact in his affiant, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in election district ten days next preceeding such election, he shall be allowed to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witness to their residence, shall be reserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filled by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be forthwith entitled to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voter," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon proof of offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceeding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by the law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote; or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto, as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a suplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall make out the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section: and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every seperate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general election in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of the said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: Provided, That no person singing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any person, shall, affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open cour, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fradulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fradulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fradulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court of this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfully depose, declare or affirm anything to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it, that it was fraudulently obtained to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fradulent naturalization certificates, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without any reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor of office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent or for any improper purpose the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the person elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. That the citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State government, as clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

B. C. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. C. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order,

MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—

ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,

and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, least f Bridge, Millheim

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY Oct. 11., 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Democratic County Committee.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Democratic County Committee, for the ensuing year.

Bellefonte	N. W.	B Galbraith
"	S. W.	John Given
"	W. W.	S A McQuistion
Milesburg	Borough	Jas F Weaver
Howard	"	Balser Weber
Phillipsburg	"	William Riddles
Unionville	"	B F Leathers
Benner	Township	Samuel Ishler
Boggs	"	Jas L Neff
Burnside	"	Robert Askey
Curtin	"	John McClosky
Furguson	"	John B Mitchell
Gregg	"	John Grove
Haines	"	William B Mingle
Half Moon	"	William Cross
Harris	"	James Gilliland
Howard	"	Geo D Johnson, Mt. E
Huston	"	Dan'l Irwin J. A.
Liberty	"	Dan'l Bitner
Marion	"	Robt F Holmes
Miles	"	Harvey Corman
Patton	"	G W Rumberger
Penn	"	Wm K Alexander
Potter	"	Geo Stover
Rush	"	Geo McGaffey
Snow Shoe	"	B F Hinton
Spring	"	Emanuel D Noll
Taylor	"	Samuel Hoover
Union	"	Aaron R Hall
Walker	"	A C Geary
Worth	"	E P Jones P. M.
		R. H. Forster
		Chairman.

We are compelled to lay aside several communications, for want of time and room, among which a letter from Ohio; one giving a description of the Black Hawk delegation to the radical meeting; one from Millheim relative to a German paper, and others. The pressure upon our columns is great, almost constantly, and as we always do our best to accommodate our friends who write, we trust they will bear with us at present, if some do not find their epistles in the Reporter.

—On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Elias Krumrine, of Penn twp., fell through the hayloft, in a neighboring barn, causing a fracture of an arm.

—Mr. Samuel M'Clintick, of Earlystown, sent two apples to this office, one weighing a pound and the other 17 ounces. Can any Grant man beat these whoppers of our friend M'Clintick?

—The democracy of Pine Creek, in Haines twp., had a good rally, at their school-house, on Friday evening; the house was filled, among them many of the good old veterans of that section. Addresses were made in German by *H.* Y. Stitzer and Fred. Kurtz.

—P. G. Meek has bought the German paper at Millheim, but it will continue under the management of Mr. Stover.

—A good story is told about Graham & Son's boot, shoe and leather store, at Bellefonte, next door to Keller's store. Persons going there and buying boots, shoes, or leather, are invariably fooled, thinking they would be charged the high figures asked at other establishments, they always find their bills considerably less, which is a joke that customers highly appreciate.

—FIRE.—On last Friday night, the night of the radical meeting at Bellefonte, the large stable of Mr. John Wagner, of that town, was fired, about 9 o'clock, and burned to the ground with all its contents, including a valuable cow. As Mr. Wagner is a staunch old democrat, this act of incendiarism can not be charged upon democrats, and as Mr. Wagner is an eyesore to many radicals on account of his unflinching democracy, the circumstance looks a little suspicious happening just at a time when the Grant party were in high glee.

—The mass meeting, at Millheim on last Saturday was well attended. Delegations from Haines, Gregg, Potter and Miles, entered town in handsome style, with colors, banners and music. The big wagon from Centre Hall, was there. The Millheimers had a fine escort numbering about 100 horsmen to receive the various delegations, and had the Boonville band engaged for the occasion.

The meeting was presided over, by Gen. Geo. Buchanan, who delivered a short but eloquent address on taking the chair. The names of the other officers we have not at hand.

Maj. Chas. H. Shriner, delivered one of those lively speeches which have made him so notorious in times past; he was followed by C. T. Alexander Esq., when the meeting adjourned to meet again in the evening in the town-hall, upon which occasion they listened to one of Jno. H. Orvis' masterly addresses.

Everlasting Fences.

There is a peculiar satisfaction in listening to the conversation, or in reading the writings, of positive men, as those who deal only with facts, and with such facts as have but one side and no exceptions. Such a man tells us in the Western Rural how to preserve posts for fences, etc. He says: "discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, bass wood, or quaking-ash as any other kind of timber for fence-posts. I have taken out bass-wood posts, after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when set in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others I will give the receipt: Take boiled linseed oil, and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat over the timber, and there is not a man that will live long enough to see it rotten."

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—On Thursday morning last, Mr. Abraham Grafus, aged 60 years, Cashier of the First National bank of this city, on awaking put his hand to his head and complained that he was unwell, and shortly after he was a corpse.

SKELETONS FOUND.—On Monday afternoon while some men were digging a cellar for Hipple, Wilson & Hipple's new house on church street, they found two human skeletons. The bodies had evidently been very carelessly interred. They were but two feet below the surface of the earth, the heads were lying in opposite directions, and the legs doubled up. No wood was found in the vicinity to show that the bodies had ever been in coffins. The teeth were in a perfect state of preservation. Considerable conjecture has been made as to how the bodies came there. Possibly, could the mystery be revealed it would show that in back ages two travelers were murdered in that vicinity.—*Lock Haven Republican.*

—Read the advertisement of Mr. Curry's new shoemaker shop, and give him a call if you would have good work done.

—Mr. John Edmunds, father of Rev. Edmunds, formerly of Aaronsburg, deid at Clearfield, week before last. His remains were taken to Aaronsburg for interment.

—MILITARY.—We are requested to announce, that there will be a meeting in the school-house, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday evening, 15th, for the purpose of forming a military company. All the young men of Potter township are invited to attend.

—RAIN.—On last Monday we had a drenching rain which lasted all forenoon.

—We had a heavy frost on Wednesday morning—"Jack" had his big white coat on.

—Good service was rendered by the team of our neighbor Spangler, on election day. His span and cosy wagon were on duty all day, hauling democratic voters to the polls.

—Potter township will be the banner township of the county. Last governor's election Packer had 186 majority, now Buckalew has 243.

—Frank Hessic sent a pumpkin to this office, of 1871, good and sound as though grown this year.

Mr. Henry Rossman, from the Red mill, has placed us under obligations for a bucket of cat-fish and eels, alive and kicking, just fresh from their "native sod"—for in the Red Mill dam, these fellows grow in the grass. We can appreciate a present of this sort, it reminds us of old "associations" when used to have eels accompany us home from our Penns Creek fishing trips. Our friend Rossman is a handsome fellow and does some handsome things, of which this present is one. May his net ever be full, like the one drawn from the sea of Gallilee, upon a certain occasion related in the scripture.

Quite a number of depredations have been committed in Miles twp., of late. Gen. John Wolf had a lot of paint and oil stolen from a School house which he was painting, John Moyer had varnish and oil stolen. Henry Moyer had all of his saw mill implements stolen. Joel Kling all his hams stolen, John Wate and John Bressler also were visited, and tools stolen. The people should be on the lookout for these midnight rangers and if caught the full penalty of the law should be enforced.

Ho, ye smokers, don't forget, that Hiram Hoffer, in the Conrad house, keeps the best stock of tobaco, cigars, pipes, pouches &c., to be found in the county. Try Hiram.

LOTS AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 12th at 1 o'clock,

THREE ACRES OF GROUND

of which nearly 3 lots front the Main Street passing through Centre Hall. This tract will be sold in lots, or as a whole to suit purchasers, and at terms to suit buyers.

ALEX. SHANNON,
Agent for J. B. Evans

oct11.5t.

W. A. CURRY,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call.

Oct 11. 3m.

School Tax.

To all whom it may concern: The duplicate of school Tax for Potter school district for the 1872, has been placed in the hands of Fred Kurtz, Treasurer of the School Board, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1869, for collection.

All persons paying said tax on or before the 15th of November, will be allowed a deduction of five per cent; from the 15th of November to 14th of Dec. no deduction and after that date 5 per cent will be added. By order of the Board.

FRED KURTZ,
Treasurer

Sept. 20.

THE Very Best Buenos Ayers

Sole Leather,

FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY

CALF SKINS,

SHOEFINDINGS, &c., &c.,

At reasonable rates, next door to C. D. Keller's store, Bishop Street Bellefonte Penn'a.

E. GRAHAM & SON.

Oct 11 tf.

W. J. McManigal,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Wall Paper, &c.

Milroy Mifflin Co., Pa.

To Shoemakers,

I have just received a large stock of

FRENCH KIP
FRENCH MOROCCOES
FRENCH CALF SKINS
LINING SKINS
RUSSIA BRISTLES
RED SOLE LEATHER
SHOE MAKERS TOOLS
PAT. AWL HAFTS AT 10 CENTS
SHOE THREAD &c.

Call early and examine

Oct 11 3m WM J M'MANIGAL.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872

A Valuable Farm,

Situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Jacob Wagner, John Love and others, containing

160 Acres

and 58 perches and allowance, mostly cleared and under cultivation, on which are erected a good two-story FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN, CIDER PRESS and other improvements. There are two orchards on the premises, one a young one of choice fruit, and water is piped to both house and barn. Also, a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in said Potter township, adjoining lands of John Frye, W W Love and others, containing 10 acres.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day.

H. L. CLOSE,
Adm'r of Wm Nale, late of Armagh twp.

sep20 Mifflin co., dec'd.

The Election.

The following are the majorities in this county:

	Governor Buckalew D	Governor Hartranft R
Bellefonte		114
Benner	64	
Spring		30
Milesburg		62
Unionville		23
Philipsburg		47
Howard		30
Boggs		114
Curtin		
Ferguson	70	
Half Moon		37
Haines	100	
Harris		70
Howard		40
Huston		60
Liberty		78
Patton		46
Rush	13	
Snow Shoe	2	
Taylor		
Union		48
Walker	80	
Total	1232	794

Dem. maj. 438

Mr. Shafer is elected for Sheriff by a small majority.

The following are majorities for Buckalew of the five townships on this side, and the democratic gains since last governors election:

Haines,	92 maj.	0 gain.
Miles,	196 "	17 "
Penn,	220 "	26 "
Gregg,	218 "	14 "
Potter,	243 "	57 "

The Penns Valley Democracy did nobly.

The following are the official returns from this side:

Centre County Election----Oct. 8, 1872.

	Potter	Miles	Penn	Gregg	Haines
Buckalew	358	258	262	251	351
Hartranft	115	89	98	69	251
Shreve	272	62	78	51	151
Ross	115	67	76	51	49
Orvis	280	194	180	120	98
Kurtz	115	69	76	51	49
Williams	280	194	180	120	98
Brew	124	69	76	51	49
Mortimore	276	194	180	120	98
Ecklenroth	117	69	76	51	49
Shaffer	268	194	180	120	98
Miller	121	69	76	51	49
Hinton	276	194	180	120	98
Thompson	114	69	76	51	49
P. S. Fisher	268	194	180	120	98
C. P. Fisher	121	69	76	51	49
Smith	117	69	76	51	49
Thompson	116	69	76	51	49

Reported majorities for Hartranft:

Lancaster, 4800.
Blair, 750.
Philadelphia 15,000.
Allegheny, 6000.

OHIO.

Ohio is reported gone radical.

INDIANA.

Indiana is reported gone democratic.

Pennsylvania has gone radical by 10,000 or upwards.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at Centre Hall, by Rev. S. D. Bennington, Mr. Wm. Rote, to Miss Amanda Korman, both of Bellefonte.

DEATHS

On 3rd inst., in Penn twp., Mary Catharine Harter, aged 64 years, 8 months, and 11 days.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF U. S.

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State, race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF March 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any of State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that if by under the authority of the Constiution or laws of any State or laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition or servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, forevery such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

Change in the Manner of Voting.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 20th, 1866:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township, Borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter required to vote by tickets, written or printed, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified, as follows: One ticket shall embrace the name of all State officers voted for, labelled, "State," one ticket shall embrace the name of county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members, of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County," one ticket shall embrace the name of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

CENTRE CO. ELECTION.

October 11th, 1870. (Official.)

	1869. Governor. Packer, D.	Gamble, R.
Bellefonte	228	220
" W W	000	000
" S W	000	000
" N W	000	000
Milesburg bor	47	82
Unionville bor	21	39
Howard bor	30	46
Philipsb'g bor	127	145
Boggs twp.	124	202
Benner	175	95
Burnside	28	47
Curtin	39	39
Ferguson	200	170
Gregg,	269	65
Haines,	300	108
Halfmoon	40	84
Harris,	181	220
Howard,	57	84
Huston,	39	119
Liberty,	68	122
Marion,	78	56
Miles,	228	49
Patton,	59	68
Penn,	240	40
Potter,	317	131
Rush,	123	90
Snow Shoe	102	100
Spring	126	183
Taylor,	41	67
Union,	49	100
Walker,	171	125
Worth,	58	70
Total	3461	3102
Majority	362	

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL VOTE OF 1869.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR Packer, Dem.	GOVERNOR Geary, Rad.
Adams	0000	0000
Allegheny	00000	00000
Armstrong	0000	0000
Beaver	0000	0000
Bedford	0000	0000
Berks	00000	0000
Blair	0000	0000
Bradford	0000	0000
Bucks	0000	0000
Butler	0000	0000
Cambria	0000	0000
Cameron	000	000
Carbon	0000	0000
Centre	0000	0000
Chester	0000	0000
Clarion	0000	0000
Clearfield	0000	0000
Clinton	0000	0000
Columbia	0000	0000
Crawford	0000	0000
Cumberland	0000	0000
Dauphin	0000	0000
Delaware	0000	0000
Elk	000	000
Erie	0000	0000
Fayette	0000	0000
Forrest	000	000
Franklin	0000	0000
Fulton	0000	000
Greene	0000	0000
Huntington	0000	0000
Indiana	0000	0000
Jefferson	0000	0000
Juniata	0000	0000
Lancaster	0000	0000
Lawrence	0000	0000
Lebanon	0000	0000
Lehigh	0000	0000
Luzerne	0000	0000
Lycoming	0000	0000
McKean	000	000
Mercer	0000	0000
Mifflin	0000	0000
Monroe	0000	0000
Montgomery	0000	0000
Montour	0000	0000
Northampton	0000	0000
Northumb'd	0000	0000
Perry	0000	0000
Philadelphia	00000	00000
Pike	0000	0000
Potter	000	0000
Schuykill	0000	0000
Snyder	0000	0000
Somerset	0000	0000
Sullivan	000	000
Susquehanna	0000	0000
Tioga	0000	0000
Union	0000	0000
Venango	0000	0000
Warren	0000	0000
Washington	0000	0000
Wayne	0000	0000
Westmore'ld	0000	0000
Wyoming	0000	0000
York	0000	0000
Total vote	285966	290554
Rep., maj.		286956 4598

The Phrenological Journal for October commands our approval for the variety and quality of its interesting contents. We think the following articles especially worthy a reading: Lowell Mason, the late eminent musician and teacher; The One Eyed Conductor; Japanese in America, with portraits; Expression, its Anatomy and Philosophy; Preparing for the Cholera; Water, Pure and Impure; Children's Rights; The Last Case of Salem Witchcraft; Life Insurance; Enrico Dandolo; The English Language. $3.00 a year. S. R. Wells New York.

After the release of the Philadelphia convict from the Pennsylvania penitentiary that he might write a campaign document for Hartranft, the next most amazing thing in the campaign is the fact that the New York Times does not defend it when a deed has been done so shameful, and audacious that even that journal cannot sustain it, the case is sad indeed.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, D. W. Woodring, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on TUESDAY the 8th day of OCTOBER, 1872, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, in the town of Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the house of Chas. Smith, Old Fort.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the township of Ferguson, at the school house in Pine Grove.

For the township of Harris, at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and Spring and Benner townships, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house in Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house of Samuel Askey.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the school house at Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Worth, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of John Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and Union township, at Unionville school house.

The general Election in all the Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

D. W. WOODRING,
Sheriff of Centre county

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY

good Boots & Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Lester Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.

Lester Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted,

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell them at Cash prices.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction.

Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes. They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction.

If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas.

You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.

The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH. july19.tf

BOSTON

Boot & Shoe Store!

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,

BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest,

most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.

B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.

July 19tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WE OFFER FOR SALE

the following list of

UNEXCEPTIONABLE AND RELIABLE FERTILIZERS:

PURE GROUND BONE,
PURE BONE FLOUR,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
BONE DUST,
AND ANIMAL COMPOST.

They are the Great Generators and Nourishers of

CORN, OATS, GRASS, WHEAT, and other crops.

BEING QUICK, PERMANENT, ECONOMICAL

It Saves Labor!
It Prevents Weeds!
It Increases the Yield!
It Restores the Land!

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
Bellefonte, Centre Co.

july19 2m.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf. 1june R. F. RANKIN & CO

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails. Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

THE LOGAN CEMENT CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SUPERIOR CEMENT.

The Cement is of the very Best Quality, guaranteed to be Superior to any in the State.

All orders sent by mail should be addressed to

W. P. M'MANUS, Agent,
P. O. Box, 16, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa.
26 July tf.

What Next?

A monthly Magazine for wide-awake boys and girls. As good as the best, Pretty as the prettiest, and cheper than the cheapest. 30 cents a year. Magnificent prizes for each subscriber, and still grander ones to those who raise clubs. Subscribe, or send 3 cent stamp for specimen. Say where you saw this. John B. Alden, Publisher Chicago, Ill. aug30.12t.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,65, Red 160....Rye..... 75.....Corn 60 ....Oats 40.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 20.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,75....Red wheat 1,65....Rye 60.....Corn 60.....Oats 35.....Barley 50..... Cloverseed 4,50.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20... Eggs 15.....Plaster 9 50

USE

PAIN CURE OIL

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"

FOR

Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.

BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED.

And we challenge the world to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for

MAN AND BEAST.

Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.

It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pain's Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. P. Green.

Just Arrived. Just Arrived.

Call and See Call and See

WOLF'S

Magnificent Stock of New Goods.

Come and get Bargains. Assortment full and complete.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

A. SUSSMAN

LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins

French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises

OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf

ADAM HILD,

PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa. offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornmenatal Painting.

GRAINING Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogany, &c.

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters. June 7 y.

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.

BANKERS.

MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.

Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes,
Make Collections,
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.

JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER, Cashier. PRESIDENT.
mar22'66.

C. PECK. J. T. LEE.

PECK & LEE'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned have opened a new establishment, at their new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages, Buggies, & Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS, PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by them are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

They use none but the best material, and employ the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine our work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

PECK & LEE.

may 7 y.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in

LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

n v SHORTLIDGE & CO.

Duff's College

The oldest and most reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.

Practical business men as instructors.

For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

oct 4 6m com

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they

Can Save Money

by purchasing their musical instruments of Rynder's Music Store. We are selling

Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octave Organs, at $140,

(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following instruments, sold in Pennsvalley this year, which you would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere:

CENTRE HALL.

S. S. WOLF, Rynder Organ	$225.00
WM. GALBRAITH, Rynder Organ	140.00

LEMONT.

DR. J. Y. DALE, American Organ	$375.00
PETER SCHRECK, Rynder Organ	140.00

AARONSBURG.

WM. ETTINGER, Rynder Organ	$240.00

BOALSBURG.

MISS E. E. HUNTER, Melodion	$130.00

In a few weeks we will call attention to our

PIANO DEPARTMENT.

In short by writing a letter to us and getting our prices—we deliver all instruments—

You Can Save From $40 to $60 on an Organ.

Address,

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE, Lock Haven, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. D. KELLER,

BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,

is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C.,

at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!

FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE

apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisf

Hero.

Her good-brown hair in rippling wavelets flowed,
Adown her snow-white shoulders; and the light
Of love's ex octant lit her violet eyes
With Heaven's fire, as glows yon silver spark
Upon the sable bosom of the night!

A tender rose-glow flushed o'er neck and brow
An unshed tear-drop quivered on the lash
Of her far strained eye, to catch the form
Of young Leander, supple-limbed and lithe
As poplar-stem, whilst o'er the cruel straits,
The foamy crested straits, that intervene
'Twixt him and love, he takes his arrowy way.

He comes not! And a stifled sobbing sigh
Lifts the white drapelets on the maiden's breast,
As higher yet she holds love's beacon up,
A half-extinguished torch, and bodings dire
Awaken in her soul.

The ravenous sea
Rolls on, and cargo not; till the dawning finds
A maiden kneeling by a fair young corse;
Her torch extinguished; and with piteous tears,
Heart-broken, wailing, lone and desolate,
Moaning the fiat of the ruthless gods!

Farm, Garden and Household.

HYGIENIC RULES.—Never eat when much fatigued; wait until rested. Never eat just before you expect to engage in any severe mental or physical exercise. Never eat while in a passion, or when under a great mental excitement, depressing or elevating. Never eat just before taking a bath of any kind, or just before re iring at night. Never eat between regular meals.

FLEAS.—*Bell's Life* says: To destroy fleas or ticks in dogs you must dissolve salt a pound of saltpetre and half a pound of soft soap in one gallon of water, and let it simmer on the fire for two hours, and when cold wash the animal with it, and the fleas will die immediatly they are touched. After which wash with warm water, when the dog's coat will become bright and glossy.

MANURE.—H. H. Porter, of Mississippi, states that when only a small quantity of highly concentrated manure is available the most economical way of using it is to steep it a few days in just enough water to work it into such a consistency that the greatest possible quantity will stick, and roll the seeds in it and plant while wet. In the South an acre of cotton thus treated will be improved in the yield about as much as the same treated with commercial fertilizers in the ordinary way.

FENCING.—At the Orleans County (N. Y.) farmers' meeting Mr. Smith said the laws of New York did not compel a farmer to fence his farm. He thought the appearance of the country would be much improved if fences were abolished. Judge Sawyer said if this were done and grass grown to the edge of the road, and mown the production of weeds would be reduced very much, if not altogether prevented. Mr. Tripp thought in such cases the roadsides could be planted with fruit profitably, as cattle would not then destroy them. A. Onderdonk said it would pay a farmer better to pasture a cow for a poor villager free than have it on the road.

WHY ANIMALS NEED SALT.—Prof. James E. Johnson, of Scotland, says that halt the saline matter of the blood (75 per cent) consists of common salt, as this is partly dissolved every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body is sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so of all the carnilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally, in small quantities. They will help themselves to what they need, if allowed to do so at pleasure, otherwise, when they become salt hungry they may take more than is wholesome.

MILK AND BUTTER.—Geo. Geddes, in an article on the cost of butter, says: I will quote from "Transactions of the N. Y State Agricultural Society for the year 1860, page 160," the Hon. Zadok Pratt's statement of the average quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter for four years, in pounds, and in quarts, as follows: In the year 1857 it took 39 20-100 pounds, measuring 20 quarts. In 1858 it took 32 33-100 pounds, measuring 16 16-100 quarts. In 1859 it took 29 pounds, measuring 14 50-100 quarts, and in 1863 it took only 23 30 100 pounds, measuring 11 20-100 quarts,. I think I am now justified in saying that to begin with, a pound of butter costs 14 quarts of average milk. If, in answer to this estimate, some person shall state that by high feed and selection of the cows that give the richest milk a pound of butter has been made from much less milk—even one-half this 14 quarts—I shall not dispute the assertion, but I shall remain of the opinion that the general average is as high as I have stated.

ITEMS FROM "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."—I wish something could be done to make dwarf apple trees better known. They cost but little, and if they were planted only as ornamental shrubs, their flowers in spring would be quite as satisfying as those of many things grown for their flowers alone. Then they bear fruit, and it is very pleasant to pick a dozen or two apples from a little tree. One of my gordons not three feet long ripened 23 fine Duchess of Oldenburgs. The apples were almost as close as they could stick. Mind, I don't recommend these trees for profit, but as affording pleasure in fruit growing.

Young lambs or calves may be pastured if necessary, but it is a most costly economy to turn horses or cows on to newly sown clover or grass, or to newly mown fields. But considering that the fields are in danger of becoming poached while sodden with rain by even the lightest hoofs, it will be found cheapest in the end to keep all stock off from the fields to be mown next season.

Many of us must turn over a new leaf. We must make our land cleaner, dryer, and richer. We must get rid of stagnant water, kill the weeds, and mellow the soil. We must keep better stock and feed it more liberally, and thus make more and better manure. We must grow more and better grass.

In England, summer fallowing as a means of enriching land has been pretty well abandoned. Land is high and meat in great demand, and it pays better to keep a large amount of stock, and buy American oil-cake, cotton-seed cake, and corn, to feed out, and make a great quantity of rich manure, than to adopt the slow method of enriching the land by fallowing. They have also another advantage over us. They can buy artificial manures at something like what they are worth. The time will come when we can do so here, and then we shall use them in enormous quantities.

If I were a dairyman, I should not only feed all the grain and bran I could afford to buy, but I should keep a sharp lookout to see if a few tons of artificial manure could not sometimes be obtained at reasonable rates. Kainit (sulphate of potash) and nitrate of soda ought to be sold here for about the same price as in England, and I do not see why mineral super phosphate (from the Charleston phosphates) cannot be manufactured at such a price that we can afford to use it.

SCALLAWAG STOCK.—It is not at all uncommon to hear a farmer declare that there is no profit in keeping fine cattle; that it would not pay him to purchase a good short-horn bull at say $500 wherewith to improve his herd. Let us see how this thing figures up. He raises ten steers of what the drover denominates the scallawag sort, and sells them at three or four years old, or possibly he feeds them six years, when they realize four cents per pound on 800 pounds weight which is equal to $32 per head or $320. It is safe to say that the cost of these cattle will not be less than the price received, so that there will be no profit to the feeder, if there is no loss. Another farmer raises ten grade short-horn steers, which at three years old are sold at eight cents a pound, and weigh 1,600 pounds. Their money value is $1,280. They may have cost $640 to feed, which is double the cost of the scallawags, and then there is a profit of $640. This will represent a small part only of the gain made by the use of a thoroughbred bull; for at least he may be expected to sire 25 calves per annum during six or seven years, and his services will thus be found worth at any rate not less than $3,000 to $4,000 on this basis. Here is nothing counted to his credit but the simple profit on beef alone, and this is based on the tangible and stable foundation of a market report. There is naught extenuated and naught set down in hopes which may or may not be realized. Some farmers have said that this result is hopeless for them, that they can not expect to gain one cent per pound extra from a drover for a better quality of stock. It is true that there are such farmers, and that they say this, but it is strange if this is not a prejudice born of a want of energy and business tact. How can beef differ in this respect from wool or pork, butter or cheese, or corn or wheat, all of which bring prices exactly in a ratio with their several qualities. Drovers who come across such men will "fool them to the top of their bent," undoubtedly, and will persuade them that good stock has no more value than poor, if possible; but it is hard to believe that in this age of newspapers such a farmer could be found. "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he has gone his way, then he boasteth;" and drovers are often such buyers, but it is a farmer's own fault if such a buyer ever had a chance to boast over a bargain of this sort made with him.

Historical Items.

The first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, from Savannah, Ga., to Liverpool, in 1819. She sailed from Savannah on May 22d, but, her fuel having being been consumed in ten days, she did not reach Liverpool until June 22d. On April 23d, 1838, the English steam-packets Great Western and Sirius arrived at New York, commencing a new and expeditious mode of intercourse between England and America. The Great Western measuring 1,340 tuns, made the passage in 14½ days, against head winds and a rough sea. Each of the three vessels above-named were paddle or side-wheelers. The fastest passage from New York to Queenstown has been made by the Cunard vessel Russia, the time a little short of eight days. The best time from Queenstown to New York was by the White Star vessel Adriatic, in 7 days 18 hours and 55 minutes. The vessels are generally timed to Queenstown, not Liverpool.

The Jews have been long settled in England. There is mention of them as early as A. D. 750. William the Conqueror encouraged them to settle in the land of his conquest. Numbers of Jews resided at Oxford, A. D. 1076. They enjoyed considerable favor under the first three Norman kings, during which period they doubtless laid the foundation of their subsequent wealth. After the reign of King John, they suffered much persecution, and were eventually banished from the country in 1294. They continued in legal exile for 357 years; but Cromwell, allowed them to return in 1656 and in the same year erected their first synagogue in King street, Duke's-place, London and in 1664 founded a school called "The Tree of Life."

Thanksgiving day in this country came in with the Puritans, who brought it from England, although it may be said to have originated among the Jews. It is quite apparent in the song of Moses and the dancing of Miriam, recorded in the fifteenth chapter of Exodus. The Psalms are suggestive of thanksgivings. But among the Puritans thanksgivings were ordered upon every small success, so that they became exceedingly common.

EPIGRAMMATIC LETTERS.—It has been said that, if heavy postage produced essays, cheap postage makes epigrams. But the latter were not wanting in the very earliest days. Nothing could be more epigrammatic than the note sent by one Irish chief to another: "Pay me tribute, or else——." To which the equally epigrammatic answer was: "I owe you none, and if——." Of this sort were the notes between Foote's mother and Foote. "Dear Sam—I'm in prison. Yours, E. Foote." The old lady was under arrest for debt. The son's answer was: "Dear mother—So am I. Yours, S. Foote." And again, the letters between old Mrs. Garrick and young Edmund Kean: "Dear Mr. Kean—You can't play Abel Drugger. Yours, etc." To which intimation Edmund wrote back: "Dear Madame—I know it. Yours, E. K." Instances occur now and then where a joke has been played, the fun of which was to make a man pay heavy postage for very unnecessary information. When Collins, the artist, was once with some friends, one of them resisted every attempt to induce him to stay to supper. He withdrew, and the friends in council over their banquet resolved that the sulky guest should be punished. Accordingly on the following day Collins sent him a folded sheet of foolscap, in which was written: "After you left we had stout and oysters." The receiver understood what was meant, but he was equally resolved to have revenge. Accordingly, biding his time, he transmitted, in a feigned hand to Collins, a letter in which the painter read only, "Had you?" Therewith the joke seemed at an end; but Collins would have the last word. He waited and waited till the thing was almost forgotten, and then the writer of the last query opened a letter one morning, in which he had the satisfaction of finding an answer to it in the words, "Yes, we had." We cannot dismiss the subject without expressing our regret that we are unable to remember the name of that British admiral who, after achieving a glorious victory at sea, dispatched a letter to the admiralty, in which there were only these or similar words: "Beat the enemy; took, sunk, burned or destroyed ships named in the margin." Tersest of admirals!

FALL FASHIONS.—The yak lace introduced two years ago is a feature in the trimming of cashmeres and velvets. This is wool guipure made from the fleece of the llama. It is strong and serviceable, and more expensive than silk guipure. Other guipure laces have edges like the Spanish blonde lace now so popular; and thread lace patterns are also mixed with guipure designs, producing a very pretty effect. Cloth cloaks are trimmed with bear fringe, headed by soutsche Gothic figures. In house sacques for morning wear at home there are most jaunty and serviceable jackets of striped flannel. They have black grounds, with double stripes of white, cherry, or blue, and there are also plain gray flannel sacques. The front is double-breasted, the back is sailor-jacket shape. A reverse collar, cuffs, binding, and large buttons of black corded silk complete this pretty garment. Price $10. Breakfast capes of Berlin wool are talma shape. The grounds are chinchilla wool, beautifully overwrought with silk floss. More dressy sacques for afternoon wear and for driving are postilions of white basket-woven cloth, trimmed with a bias band of white silk piped with a color; price $16. The circular and the Dolman are the shapes for opera cloaks. A very rich new fabric for evening cloaks has a soft ottoman repped ground of silk, either rose, blue, or Nile green, with wide white stripes of heavy pile like velvet, and dotted with a color like the ground. This is made in large circulars with hoods, and trimmed with crimped tape fringes of all the colors of the goods. Price $110.—*N. Y. Fashion Journal.*

BAD FOR HIM.—It is dangerous to live in a country that is too prolific—Santa Barbara, for example. Any place subject to a catastrophe like the following should be avoided as a residence. A singular accident recently occurred at Santa Barbara, by which one Mr. Short, nearly lost his life. As he was working on a side hill on his place an immense watermelon, weighing eighty six pounds, broke loose from the vine, and came thundering down the hill in his direction. He endeavored to escape from its track, but was prevented by becoming entangled in the vines. On came the melon with fearful velocity, and striking Mr. Short, threw him to the earth, and rolled over his prostrate body. By the most singular fortune he escaped with his life, and with only a severe injury to his legs.

A scientist has been studying the velocity of light to find why his gas bills ran up so rapidly.

More Mormon Recruits.

The steamer Minnesota, brought out five hundred steerage passengers on route for Utah, under charge of one of Brigham Young's most successful agents. Many nationalities were represented, English and Welsh predominating. The Danes, however, were in great force and Swiss, Germans, Scandinavians, and Dutch were not wanting, but to the honor of Ireland, be it said, there was not a single representative of the Emerald Isle.

If the Mormon saints are looking to Europe to supply them at once with fresh blood and vigor, they will undoubtedly be disappointed by the general appearance of this batch of recruits. A more unpromising lot never landed at Castle Garden. The majority are young children, the woman having an average of about three each. These are for the most part strong and healthy. From the adults, however, but little can be hoped. By far the greater number, both males and females, are between the age of sixty and ninety. Helpless deformity is common among both adults and children. Several are lame, two or three hunchbacked, and four blind; but all, young and old, halt maimed, and blind, were looking forward with eager expectancy to the new life, full of hope and promise, which they have been led to believe awaits them in the far off Mormon territory.

The decrepit group, however was not without its attractions in the shape of feminine youth and beauty. Some eight or ten young girls, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, gave life and vivacity to the party. They were looking forward with perfect composure to the marital fate in store for them. One of them, a remarkably attractive English girl, about seventeen years of age, gave the reporter her reasons for embracing the Mormon faith. "Many hands," she said, "make light labor. In England one woman is obliged to do all the work of a household, whereas in Utah it is divided among six or seven; the more the better."

Having neither the ability nor inclination to refute so ingenious an argument, the reporter addressed a red-haired woman of about sixty, who, with some two or three others was in charge of a blear eyed gentleman, with a short clay pipe in his mouth. Her husband, she said, had gone out a few weeks before her. Another had left her partner in England, and he was to follow her shortly. Very few more accompanied by their husbands, though nearly every man had charge of more than one woman.—*N. Y. Paper.*

UNITED STATES COTTON FACTORIES.—The complete statistics of the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States, just sent to the press from the census office, show the number of distinct establishments in the United States to be 956, of which Massachusetts has 191, Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; Georgia, 34; North Carolina, 33; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 23; Maryland, 22; Alabama, 13; South Carolina, 12, and Virginia 11. Number of steam engines 448; aggregate horse power, 47,117. Number of water wheels, 1,250; aggregate horse power, 102,409. Number of looms used, 157,310; frame spindles, 3,694,477; mule spindles, 3,437,938. Hands employed, 47,790 males, about sixteen years; 69,637 females, about fifteen; 22,942 children and youths. The aggregate amount of wages paid during the year was $39,044,132. Materials used, 5,222,189 pounds of cotton yarn 136,109 pounds of cotton warp, 5,234,260 pounds of cotton waste. Value of mill supplies, $10,910,672; total value of all materials, $111,737,686. Articles produced, 478,204,181 yards sheetings, shirtings and twilled goods; 34,533,462 yards lawns and fine muslins; 489,250,053 yards print cloths; 30,301,087 pounds yarns; 11,560,241 dozen spools thread; 73,08,045 yards cotton warps; 11,118,127 pounds batts, wicking and wadding; 493 892 tablecloths, quilts and counterpanes; 2,767,060 seamless bags; 5,057,454 pounds cordage lines and twines; 906,066 pounds thread; 8,390,050 yards cotton flannel; 30,275,246 yards ging hams and checks; 7,921,449 pounds waste: 484,400 pounds tapet wadding; 405,585 pounds seamless bags; 13,940,895 yards cassimeres, cottonades and jeans; 10,811,028 pounds miscellaneous products. Aggregate weight of goods produced, 349,314,592 pounds; aggregate value of product, $117,489,739.

A CALIFORNIA JUDGE'S DILEMMA.—The Vallego (Cal) *Chronicle* relates the following: A lawyer of this city, whom, not to mention any names, we will call Judge C., got into a very amusing predicament yesterday. A woman, whose husband had been sentenced for misdemeanor to a term in the County Jail, appeared in one of our Courts with three small children at her heels, and begged his honor to have her better half released, urging that she was destitute and knew not how to feed her children or herself while he was in prison. The Court assured the woman of its inability to help her in the matter, and referred her to Judge C., who was present. As the latter person had secured her husband's conviction, the woman thought that he could also procure his pardon, and was therefore much confounded when he, too, told her that the thing couldn't be accomplished. "Well," she ejaculated, half despondingly, half resigned, "if you won't do that, you'll have to keep these young ones until his time is out, for I've got nothing to feed 'em on." The Judge thought the matter a good joke until he started to leave the office, when the woman told her little blessings to "go along with the gentleman, children." The little cherubs were obedient, and followed their newly-constituted father with as much affection as if they had been part of his own bone and flesh. The Judge was in a dilemma; the children stuck like burrs, and no way offered of getting rid of them. He finally effected a compromise by offering the woman a sack of flour in consideration of her "calling her children off" and again assuming guardianship.

GROWTH OF CORALS.—An interesting fact has recently been observed respecting the growth of corals. Somewhat less than two years ago Captain McGregor, of the steamer Kilauea, moored a buoy in Kealakekua Bay. Last week he was ordered to hoist the anchor and examine the condition of the chain. The latter, which is a heavy two-inch cable, was covered with corals and oyster shells, some of which are as large as a man's hand. The larger corals measure four and a half inches in length, which represents their growth during the period of two years that the anchor and cable had been submerged. The specimen which we have seen shows the nature of its formation by the little coral insects more distinctly than any we have before examined. When taken out of the water, it had small crabs on it. A query arises whether these crabs live on the coral insects, or whether they simply seek the branches of the coral for protection. The popular supposition is that corals are of extremely slow growth. Here we have a formation equal to more than seventeen feet in a century.—*Honolulu Gazette.*

AN EFFICIENT INSURANCE CLERK.—A good story is told in connection with a recent fire in this city. The stock of goods in the building adjacent to where the fire occurred was insured for $125,000. The sky-lights of this store were broken, letting in some water, and there were scattered over the floor of the upper story a large quantity of broken glass, cinders, ashes, &c., giving it a decidedly bad appearance. A clerk of one of the offices insuring the stock in the store comprehended the situation, and, employing a gang of men, gave the place a thorough cleaning up before the arrival of the occupants of the primises, and there was scarcely a vestige of the fire and water remaining. The insured parties put in a claim of $125, which was cheerfully paid. Those who saw the place before the cleaning up, say that if the damage had been estimated while it was in that condition, the insurance companies would have been called upon to pay $3,000 to $5,000.—*Boston Traveller*

Glass Dimonds.

If we could see the sekret motives that prompt even the good ackshuns of men, we should see more to reprove than admire.

Diogenes and Seneca were two as great philosophers as the world has ever produced; one lived in a tub and the other in a palace.

Most of the happiness in this world consists in possessing what others kant git.

Honesty is like money, you have got to work hard to get it, and then work harder to keep it.

Pellosophy is born in the head and dies in the heart.

I have noticed one thing, that just about in proporshun that the pashuns are weak, men are seemingly virtewous.

Here is just whats the matter—if you shut yureself up folks will run after yu, and if yu run after folks they will shut themselves up.

It is a safe kalkulashun that the more praze a man is willing to take, the less he deserves.

There is but phew people in this world underrated.

Honesty is the only aristocracy that I acknowledge; an honest man is always a well-bred man and a gentleman.

Politeness is not only the most powerful but the cheapest argument I kno of.

The more wrinkles I can see in a man's face the better I like it, provided a smile lays in each one of the gutters.

There is now and then a person to whom society owes many obligashuns, but most people owe all thare is of them to society.

If you pull the sting out of a hornet his moral power is gone in a minit.

We are all of us willing to divide our sorrows among our nabors, but our pleasures we are more stingy with.

Sages and pasols are the only two kinds of people that the world kan afford to have liv in solitude.

If a man was kompletely virtuous, I doubt whether he would be happy here, he would be so lonesum.

It don't require mutch talent to give good advice but to follow it does.

Altho the mule is looked upon as a stupid kritter, he makes some most brilliant hits.

Every man has a weak side, and sum have two or three.

He who demands respekt almost always deserves it.

Mi opinyun of mankind as a brilliant suckcess needs a good deal of nussing.

Hope is a thoughtless jade—she often cheats us but she has no malice.

When I was young I thought all money spent was well invested, but as I git older I cipher different.

God makes opportunities, but man must hunt for them.

Invenshun and judgment are seldum feund together.

Ambishun to shine in everything is a sure way to put a man's kandel all out.

Man's make up is of nature and custom, and I don't know which of the two is the most powerfullest.

As long as we are lucky we attribut it to our smartness; our bad luck we give the gods credit for.

Thare is one person in this world that everybody can tell yu all about and that is the next door nabor.

I know lots of people who always think at least three times before they speak once, and then never say anything worth listening to.

It takes a certain amount of background in a man's character to show his virtues to good advantage.

It is better to overshute the mark than to fall short; this shows that the fault ain't in the amunishun.

TENORS AND SOPRANOS.—A tenor voice is a thing a modern countryman ought to ask Jupiter for, if the god offered to grant any one request he might prefer, as he did Hodge in the fable. For a tenor voice of high quality and a good ear for music confer on their lucky possessor the power to convert all he touches into gold. Perhaps a splendid soprano is even better. A prima donna will be fought for by rival managers—will be implored to go to all parts of the compass at once; and, failing this, will spend her year in London, St. Petersburg, Paris, Cairo, and New York. One lady has been receiving $750 in gold a night in London all this season, and is to have $1,000 a night in New York. The true history of the peasant girl who becomes a prima donna in grand opera would be a very instructive tale; from the day when a little child, it is found out that she sings better than any other child in the village, to the day when she makes her first curtsey before the footlights. What a story. The village gossips remark the sweetness of her voice—her parents find a patron who pays for masters—she is discovered by a manager, speculated in brought out makes a great success—is followed about from capital to capital by a tribe of pensioners, including her respectable parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and cousins to the fiftieth remove, every sort of master she ever had—everybody who can show the least claim to help empty her purse. And they all fawn on her, flatter her, cajole and deceive her, until she marries the man she loves, who pawns her diamonds, breaks her heart, and dissipates twice the income of a princess of the blood at the gaming table. Though this picture has too often been realized in the history of the lyric stage, it must in fairness be said that there are many happy exceptions in the cases of great public favorites, who have found in their husbands better managers of their property and their affairs of business than any less interested agents possibly could become.

WATERING STREETS.—A new system of watering streets has been subjected to various and successful experimental tests in London. In one of these trials, one and a half inch lead pipes were laid along close to each curbstone, these subordinate pipes being supplied by mains. At intervals of about two feet apart the pipes are drilled with holes of from a sixteenth to a thirty-second of an inch in groups of three, each of which is pierced at a different angle. These apertures from the pipes command the complete road, which in this case was about nineteen yards. The water was, of course, supplied under pressure, with a head of about 100 feet and it was found that a shower of a quarter of a mile in length could be commanded with a one and a half inch pipe. In another experiment with this system, a central pipe was used in the middle of the road which threw jets toward the curbstones. The pipes are protected by shields, and provision is made for the surface water being sent past the sides of the pipe to the bottom, where it finds a passage. The pipe is, of course, upon the crown of the road, and is protected by an asphalt covering.

ORIGIN OF PEAT.—The origin of peat may be briefly stated in the words of Dr. Rosa, of Watertown, N. Y., as follows: "The great body of moss peat beds results from a variety of moss called *Sphangum palustre:* in part, also, from ferns or brakes, rushes, reeds and other plants; and even fallen timber occasionally constitutes a part. The bog moss, of which there are many varieties, flourishes luxurantly in such positions, its fibres growing a foot and a half in length. And it has this quite remarkable peculiarity; that while its roots and lower portions die in the wet soil or water, new roots spring out from the stem above; and thus, without interruption, it continues to grow and accumulate year after year in a deeper and deeper bed for centuries, at last resulting in a vast collection of carbon, frequently almost as rich (in carbon) as bituminous coal.—*The Coal and Iron Record.*

PERSONAL.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett proposes, it is said, to honor the memory of his father by erecting in Greedwood one of the finest monuments, if not the finest, that this country has produced. The price is unlimited, but will probably be somewhere about $250,000. The shaft is to be of white marble, elaborately sculptured with symbolical figures representing the profession of journalism. The inscription will be simply, "James Gordon Bennett," with age, etc., and "Founder of the New York *Herald.*" Mr. Bennett may well do this. No young man ever had a more indulgent parent than he, or one more solicitous for the welfare or good repute of his offspring.

A Mrs. Camp, of Lynville, Ind., was shocked to death by hearing that her son was sentenced to be hanged.

The Jeffersonian Cheese of Berkshire

The story of the big cheese made by the Jeffersonian Democrats of the farming town of Cheshire in Berkshire County, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, has just been retold in an English periodical, in connection with the history of cheeses, and may be worthy of recalling to the present local generation. In the great contest between the Federalists and the Democrats at the Presidential election of 1800, Cheshire, under the lead of the Rev. John Leland, its parish minister, took sides almost unanimously with Jefferson, and Jeffersonian Democracy became not only the politics, but the religion of the people of the town. Leland preached and prayed it from the pulpit on Sundays, and exhorted it at the village bar-room on week day evenings. When the triumph came, Leland and Cheshire both had the idea that they had contributed immensely to it; and under Leland's advice, the farmers of the town agreed to celebrate their success by making, for a present to Jefferson, the biggest cheese that the world ever saw. He advised that, on a certain day, all the curd from one day's milk of all the cows of Cheshire township should be brought as a patriotic contribution to the object in view. The inhabitants entered joyously into the scheme. All—men and women, boys and girls—who had the ownership or keeping of cows, brought their quota of milk or curd to a particular spot. A large cider press had been thoroughly cleansed out, a new false bottom provided, and a monster hoop laid down on it, corresponding in dimensions with the thickness and diameter of the intended cheese. When the accumulated gifts of curd were thrown in, skilled dairy matrons mixed, flavored and tinted it. Then came the pressing—immense work, seeing that so thick a cheese could not possibly be of good quality throughout unless the pressure on the curd were much beyond the usual degree. Sturdy men, with arms bare and muscles well braced, turned the screw-press until it would not yield another fraction of an inch. Then, Leland, standing in the center, and the people being grouped around him, all sang a hymn, and dedicated the cheese to Thomas Jefferson, he new President of the great Republic. After a due period for settling and drying, arrangements were made for carrying the mighty cheese to Washington, the Federal Capital; and, as the distance was not less than 500 miles, the enterprise was certainly a formidable one. The weight—some say 1,450 pounds, some 1,600 pounds (twenty times that of a full-sized English Cheshire cheese)—could not safely be trusted upon wheels, with such roads as America then possessed. A snowy season was selected, a sledge was provided, the cheese was launched, and Master John Leland piloted it all the way to Washington. He was three weeks on the journey, and wherever he rested at night, received quite an ovation, for the nature of his errand had become rumored about. Arrived at Washington, he went to the White House, where, on an appointed day, he was received by President Jefferson and all the officials, with a goodly number of embassadors and other folk. Leland presented the cheese to Jefferson in the name of the whole of the inhabitants of Cheshire; every family and cow had contributed toward it. The President, of course, said what was proper on so remarkable an occasion. He caused a great wedge to be cut from the cheese and conveyed back to Cheshire, that the townsmen might have the pleasure of tasting the result of their labors; while all the guests at the White House, there and then partook of the gift. The interior of the cheese was found of a beautiful color, richly tinted with anatto; it was a little variegated in appearance, owing to so many dairies having contributed the milk or curd, but the flavor was pronounced to be the best ever tasted at Washington.

HEALTHY HOUSES.—The following valuable suggestions relating to the construction of suburban houses are from a paper read before the Edinburgh Architectural Association; they will apply with equal force in this country. To keep suburban dwellings from contaminating influences, the sub soil upon which the house rests should be thoroughly drained to such a depth as will secure a crust of dry soil upon which to erect the structure. The walls below the floor level should be separated from those above by interposing some substance impervious to water, in order to prevent that capillary attraction which the walls of the building, when influenced by the internal heat of the rooms exert upon anything which would supply moisture. The external walls of a building should be of such a thickness as will allow of a house being kept at an even temperature. The walls of gables containing fireplaces require to be made thick, as thin walls, especially at the chimney head, are sure to produce smoky vents. Bedrooms and kitchens should be of the largest dimensions compatible with the size of the house. No drains should be permitted under a dwelling, whatever the straight in which the architect, may find himself in their arrangement. As best constructed they are liable to leak, and if under the house the emanations from them become sources of annoyance, and probably of disease to the inmates. Nor should drains be allowed to pass further into the house than half the thickness of the outer wall. Cisterns require to be placed where they can be easily reached and where they will be free from contamination of any kind. The main cistern of a building should be located in a room exclusively devoted to that purpose, in which there should be plenty of light, and into which the occupant could go as freely as into any open part of his dwelling, and where he could observe that such an important element as water was pure and wholesome. There should be no limit set to the number of windows in a house, and the position of the rooms in regard to light should guide the architect in their arrangement.

A CALIFORNIA SENSATION.—San Francisco has lately enjoyed a sensation a little outside the general run. It appears that recently a book-keeper of a large flour mill of that city was in the habit of giving a "good day," to an individual who often passed the mills. One day, after conversation the unknown man requested the pleasure of the book-keeper's company at dinner. The offer was not refused and both enjoyed a sumptuous repast, during which sundry bottles of champagne were disposed of. This performance is the last the book-keeper recollects until the following morning, when he found himself on board an outward bound ship. He was of course confined and when he had partially collected his senses, he demanded an explanation from the mate and afterward from the captain, the latter officer produced papers of agreement signed by the book-keeper to make a voyage in the ship as a common sailor. The young man could not deny the signature, though he satisfied him that he had been unconscious when it was obtained. As $75 had been paid by the ship's company for that signature the unfortunate young man was compelled to produce and equal amount before he was permitted to depart. This we conceive to have been one of the boldest cases of "shanhaeing" from a civilized port that we have record of. The case is being worked up by detectives, and if the rascal who abducted the young man is caught he will find that all is not lovely in villainy.

CRUELTY.—The San Francisco *Call*, explaining how "headless roosters" are manufactured, says: "Inhuman men, after experiment, are able to tell just how much of a rooster's head can be removed without injuring the brain, and having ascertained this, they cut away all the front part of the poor animal's head, leaving just enough of it to hold the brain—which, our readers know, is in fowls very small. Of course the poor creature suffers dreadfully during the remainder of its life, and when it dies, another rooster is substituted and passed off as the same bird.

Tennessee papers make bitter complaints against the depredations committed by dogs. For want of protective laws the State is losing millions of dollars every year. With her mountain ranges and hills admirably adapted to wool-growing, she yet has not sheep enough to supply her own demand for mutton and wool.

The Oil Question.

The movement of the Associations of Oil Producers, says in Oil City dispatch, to shut down all pumping wells and stop the whole production of oil in the country for thirty days, is fast gaining ground, and it is likely that in a few days, few, if any, wells in all the oil region will be operation. There was a meeting of the Oil City Association at Oil city, and a committee was appointed to make an examination and report how much of the total production can be stopped. Some of those most anxious in the matter pledged themselves at once, and shut down to remain shut if the movement becomes general. Several hundred wells in several districts are already stopped under the above conditions.

The total production of oil in this country is now above 900,000 barrels in stock. On account of this immense surplus the producers are in the power of the refiners and exporters, who are able to keep the price of crude oil down to what the producers regard as a ruinous rate. It is expected by stopping production for thirty days the stock on hand will be reduced to four or five hundred thousand barrels and some favor a suspension of production for sixty days, which would reduce it to 200,000. The productiveness of the wells would not be over 1,000 barrels per day on resuming, and the price of crude oil, it is calculated, would go up to $5 per barrel or nearly double the present rates. The only reason why the suspension of production will not certainly be general in a few days, is that a few producers may refuse to unite in the movement, and this will induce others to keep working, because they say they will not shut down for the benefit of the few, if any, who will continue.

COAL BEDS.—If the coal beds of the earth should ever become exhausted it is possible that these sources of supply may be replaced by new beds rising from the bottom of the seas. Indeed something of the kind is now actually occurring. The island of Newfoundland, which contains 57,000 square miles, and has a population of 100,000, is joined by banks or shoals much larger than the island itself. It is on these banks that the cod fisheries are so extensively pursued. The Grand Bank is 600 miles long by 200 broad. Now it has been conclusively shown that the whole island is rising from the sea, and in the course of time may be expected to join its banks, which are also rising. Great seams of coal, which are pronounced inexhaustible, have been discovered in Newfoundland, and there is no reason to doubt that these seams also extend under the banks. So it appears that in one case at least coal beds are now coming to the surface from the depths of the ocean, and it is not improbable that similar forces may be producing similar results in other parts of the world.

MARRIAGE IN ASSYRIA.—Among the Assyrians, all marriageable young girls were assembled in one place, and the public crier put them up to sell one after the other. The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold well, was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain. When the most beautiful had been disposed of, the more ordinary looking were offered for a certain sum, and allotted to those who were willing to take them. Hence, all the women were kindly provided with husbands. The Babylonians, like the Assyrians, held a kind of market of their daughters at certain times every year. They were assembled in a public place, where they were exposed to general view, and disposed to the best bidders by the public crier. The money given for the purchase of the handsome ones was applied to portion out those who were deficient in personal attrations. The custom was said to have originated with Atossa, the daughter of Belochus.

STRICT LETTER OF THE LAW.—A young woman recently appeared before the court at Lieges, with a demand for a separation or divorce from her husband, on the ground that her husband had hired a suite of apartments which she could not occupy. She was informed that this simple disregard of her wishes was not sufficient ground for a divorce. The law demanded that she should follow her husband. "What! the law compels me to follow my husband?" "Certainly." "We shall see, then." The lady disappeared, and at once attached herself to her husband, and followed him every step that he took for two days. This was sufficient to attract the whole city, for the poor husband could no more escape her than he could his shadow. Finally the police interfered, and she was arrested for causing the gathering of a crowd in the streets.

THE INNER LIFE.—One fruitful source of discontent, and one great bar of enjoyment in this world, is the practice of comparing one's life with the lives of others, utterly ignoring the fact that every person has an inner as well as an outer life; or, in the old-fashioned words of the Bible, that "every heart knoweth its own bitterness." How often is the remark made by superficial observers, "How happy" such and such persons must be!" "If I were only they!" when ten to one, these very persons, oblivious of their wealth and position, are weary and heart-sore with the din and battle of life.

A COMPARISON.—While we are overpowered with an ordinary summer's heat it might be worth while to try to realize the disagreeable effects of the intolerable heats to which men working in puddling furnaces and foundries daily submit themselves for a living. Not only have they the oppressive atmospheric heat to suffer, but the additional heat of the furnaces and molten metal with which they work, which often carries the temperature of their workshops up to 135°. The prostration suffered by these laborers may be imagined, but can hardly be realized.

English people are beginning to examine the confectionery offered for sale with a suspicious eye. In fact, they begin to think that Christians Edmonds need not have taken the trouble to poison sweetmeats for a purpose, when poisoned candies are sold openly in the shops. A Newcastle chemist has been analyzing different kinds of sweet stuffs, and has shocked the community by the revelations he has made.

THE BEARD.—Moffat and Livingstone, the explorers, and many other travelers say that at night no wrapper can equal the beard. A remarkable fact is, too, that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; it acts as the thatch does to the ice-house; but more than this, it becomes moist with perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin.

THE POISONMONGERS who advertise compounds of Fluid Fire and pungent alkalies as "balsamic medicines," "safe and harmless tonics," and "genial invigorants," are worthy of being classed with the old Barnegat wreckers who kindled deceptive beacons, in order to decoy mariners to inevitable death. But a time came when the lures of the coast bandits failed, and a time *has come* when the venders of Bittered Alcohol fail to impress the reading public with a belief in their fictions. It is due to that conscientious and able physician, Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, to say that he has largely contributed to this desirable end, by providing the world with a Tonic Corrective and Anti-Febrile Vegetable preparation, which accomplishes all that is mendaciously promised on behalf of the alcoholic nostrums. HIS CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS prepared from botanic productions, now for the first time employed in the pharmacy of civilization, is the leading tonic in every State and Territory of the Union. The fact that this wonderful elixir contains no alcohol, no mineral, no dangerous element, is one of the causes of its immense popularity; another is that as a stomachic invigorant, blood-purifier, alterative, anti-spasmodic and anti-bilious medicine, it is as far ahead of every other preparation as Temperance is ahead of drunkenness.—*Com.*

If you wish to buy or sell any *Railroad Bonds*, write to CHARLES W. HASELER, No. 7 Wall Street, New York.

VERY LONESOME.—The lonesomeness of some married men when their wives are away, said a simple-minded lady, while speaking of the summer flights, 'is awful. There now, is Mr. Jimmeny. He is so cast down that he never comes home now except with a latch key, and then he poun